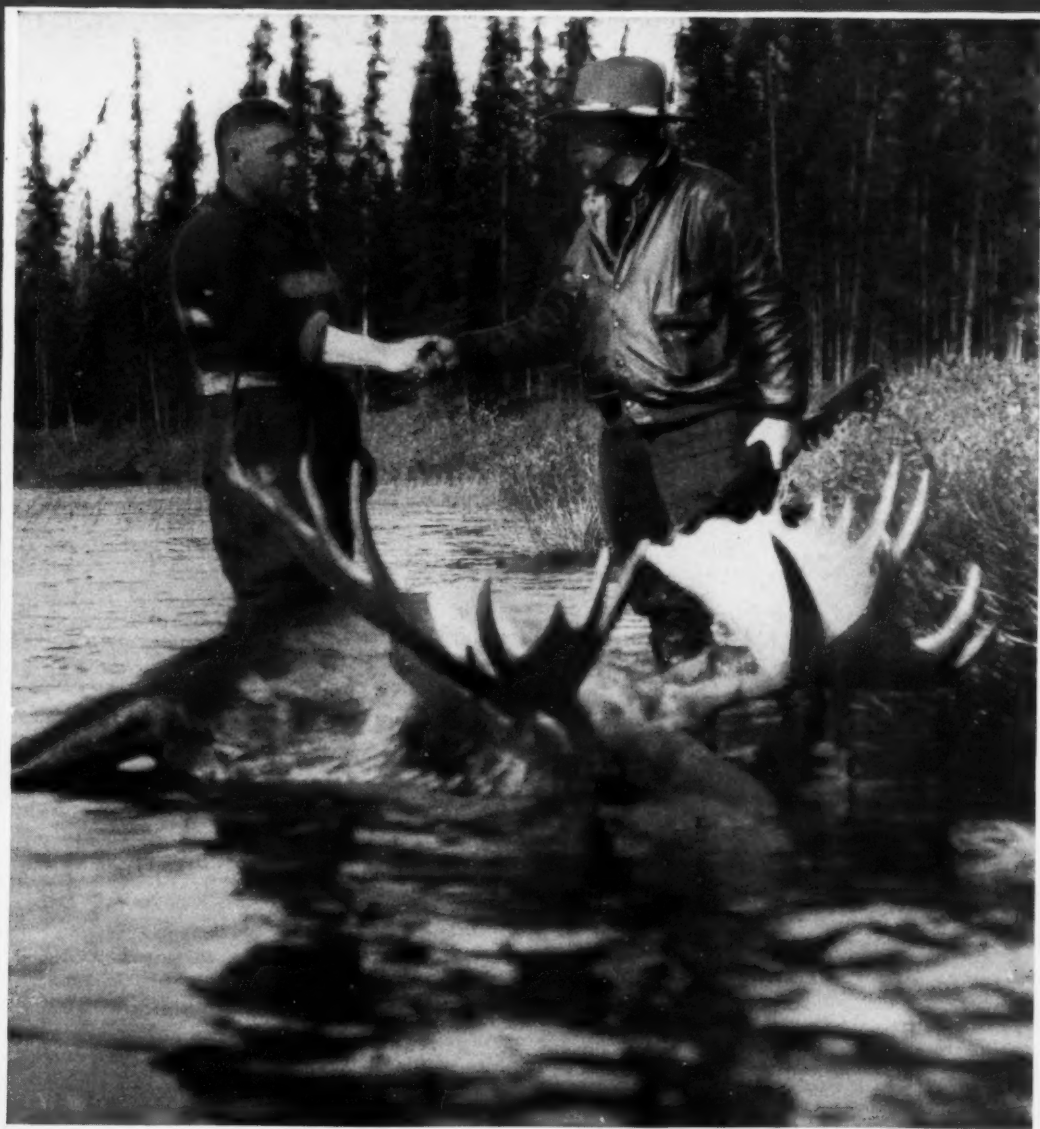


The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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Incorporated 1871

JULY, 1930

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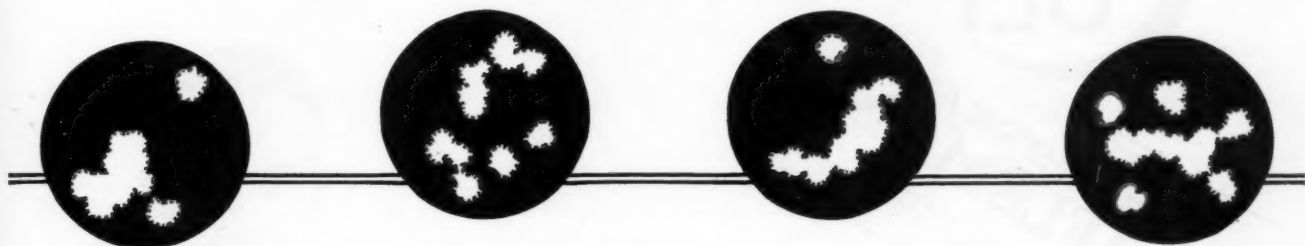
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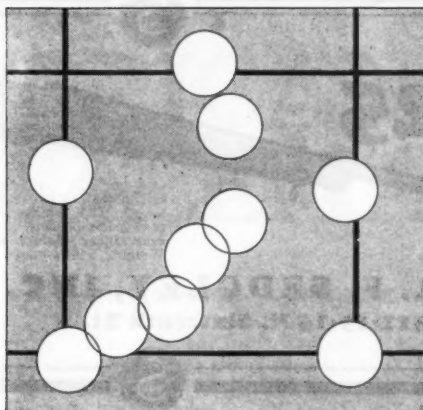
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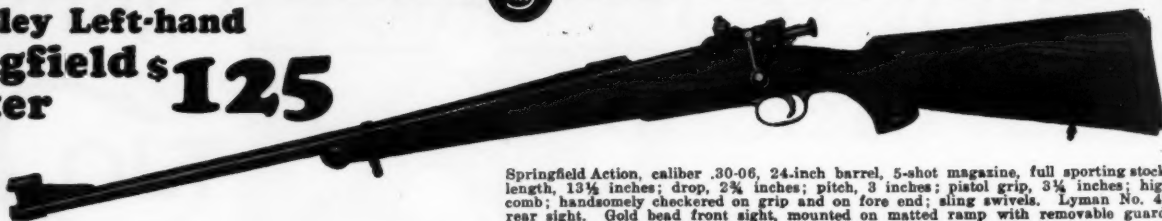


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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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EDITORIAL

Give Them a Hand

THE MAN WHO COUNTS

IT IS NOT the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly; so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

What a timely and fitting tribute to our International Rifle Teams! Red, White, and Blue teams of past years who have given their best, whether in victory or in defeat, as well as the 1930 U. S. Free-Rifle Team, which sails on July 11 for Antwerp, there once again to lock horns with our old friends—the enemy—the Swiss.

If past performance, in the evidence of scores made at the recent Quantico tryouts, may be considered as a true barometer of the account our team will give of itself in the big match, we may reasonably expect the 1930 U. S. Free-Rifle International Team to "bring home the bacon."

Our team this year is by far the greatest aggregation of shooting men ever to wear U. S. colors on foreign soil!

Moreover, thanks to the Ordnance and other interested offices of the War Department, nothing has been overlooked to provide the best possible equipment for the boys who will wear the Red, White, and Blue colors.

And for the first time in many years the American team this year is a civilian team. Five of the seven men selected are from the Simon-pure civilian ranks—another striking example of the value of civilian marksmanship. A definite reason, too, why the N. R. A. needs the financial support of every shooter, because the Association is responsible for sending this team to Europe, and must be prepared to assist in financing the civilians selected for the team.

Four times in as many years we have been beaten by the Swiss. In one of these years the Swedes also beat us. This year we have a good chance to stage a come-back. A hard-holding group of excellent shooters, this; with each member the type of sportsman we may justly be proud to have represent us abroad. We are sending them over to win—to beat the Swiss. Let every "man who counts" wish them well—with a check!

Our Friends—The Policemen

IT IS DIFFICULT for the average policeman to get a really true picture of himself. When one is drawn for him, he usually thinks it the work of either a villainous artist, hired by his enemies, or the efforts of some color-blind sign painter. Perhaps that is why our friends the policemen have almost universally supported the avalanche of drastic and unsound pistol legislation recently introduced in various State legislatures. For example, the New York police backed the foolish Esmond Bill which, had it been passed, would have disarmed the policemen themselves—unless perchance they were already experts with the pistol. The Virginia police were behind a bill almost as ridiculous, which, had it passed, would have compelled every citizen of that old Colonial State to buy a license to possess not only pistols or revolvers, but rifles and shotguns as well. Police chiefs and their subordinates throughout the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, almost to a man, supported the recent movement of New England pacifists to put out of business the legitimate manufacturers of firearms, located right in their midst; and the District of Columbia police department gave a favorable endorsement to the very poorly designed District Bill which, when carefully analyzed, convinced both Congress and the District Police Officials themselves that the measure would license and encourage the wholesale carrying of dangerous weapons.

These four examples are truly representative of the pistol legislation that the N. R. A. has consistently opposed. Fortunately for all concerned—not barring our friends and fellow neighbors, the policemen, many of whom we have had to take issue with from time to time—each of these bills has died a natural death. While we have always looked with disfavor upon any anti-pistol laws built upon the principles involved in the several instances cited, and stand ready to renew the fight whenever the occasion warrants, our aim is not to kill any and all anti-pistol legislation. On the contrary, we favor and heartily support sane and reasonable legislation which does not deprive the honest citizen of the protection and pleasure of his guns while *hopelessly* attempting to disarm the crook.

Regulate the sale of arms, and license those who wish to carry them. That, in a nutshell, is the N. R. A. point of view. We believe that law-enforcing officers and law-abiding citizens everywhere should be allowed to keep their guns—should, indeed, know how to use them effectively. Every member of the Association should welcome the opportunity to co-operate with our newly organized N. R. A. Police Division in its attempt to sell the N. R. A. idea to police chiefs and their subordinates throughout the United States. Our friends, the policemen—teach them *always* to think of the monogram N. R. A. as the trade-mark of a friend.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXVIII

JULY, 1930

No. 7

The International Team Tryouts

By MAJ. J. K. BOLES

THROUGHOUT the month of May the various hand-picked candidates for the International Rifle Team arrived at the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, where thanks to the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler, they were made welcome and furnished facilities for practice until the date of the tryouts.

Various match rifles of the Springfield and Martini type were loaned by the Ordnance Department and the Executive Officer of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and were placed at the disposal of the candidates, who were thus put on an even basis as regards equipment.

By the beginning of the tryouts, June 2, the following had reported:

Mr. Henry Adams, Stanford University, Calif.

Capt. Eduardo Andino, 16th Infantry.

Sergt. W. F. Bissenden, 10th Infantry.

Mr. William L. Bruce, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Mr. J. P. Blount, Berryville, Va.

Gy. Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S. M. C.

First Lieut. A. S. Gamble, Infantry.

First Lieut. S. R. Hinds, Infantry.

Sergt. Jens B. Jensen, 7th Cavalry.

First Sergt. P. F. Mollerstrom, 17th Infantry.

Marine Gunner C. R. Nordstrom, U. S. M. C.

Mr. Frank T. Parsons, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Harry N. Renshaw, Nogales, Ariz.

Mr. P. A. Ronfor, Norwood, Ohio.

Mr. Russell F. Seitzinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sergt. Joe B. Sharp, 8th Infantry.

Capt. Lloyd S. Spooner, 4th Infantry.

Dr. Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.

All of these men were under orders with the exception of Lieutenant Gamble and Mr. Ronfor, who came at their own expense.

The tryouts began with all present except Sergeant Bissenden, who was

unable to fire because of eye trouble. The first day was a "dress rehearsal" in order to accustom shooters and the butts detail to the procedure of marking and attaching record targets. The scores of this day were not counted for record, but merely gave the contestants a chance to practice under record conditions. Tuesday, the 3rd, the record shooting began, and soon the scoreboards commenced to indicate that scores were going to be rather high.

A departure from the practice in previous years was that of making the daily tryout course one-half of the match course: two strings in each position instead of three strings standing, two kneeling, and one prone. The fact that we were beaten last year by more points prone than we were standing and kneeling together, was quite indicative that we must pay more attention to the prone position in order to bring back the Argentine Cup where it belongs. Our total standing score last year was 60 points ahead of our previous high total made by the 1925 team at St. Gall, Switzerland, and was 12 points ahead of the then existing world's record.

Unfortunately, however, in this instance, after the record targets had been officially scored in the "control room" it was found that the Swiss had topped us by 1 point, and therefore were credited

with the new record in that position. In fact they now hold all free-rifle records with the exception of the prone record of 1,906, made at Rheims by our 1924 Team, and the Individual prone record of 389, made by Bruce at Rome in 1927. With favorable conditions this year I look for a new prone team record, but Bruce's 389 will probably stand for some time to come.

But to return to the tryouts at Quantico, the scores shown herewith speak for themselves as to who were selected for the team, and I congratulate our civilian shooters on securing five out of the seven places on the team.

The record firing was the same course each day on (Cont. on p. 21)



Left to right—Standing: Sharp, Parsons, Swanson; Sitting: Fisher, Boles, Hinds; Kneeling: Seitzinger, Renshaw, Bruce.

The 7-MM. .30-06 and .300 Magnum On Game

By ELMER KEITH

THE fall of 1927 I accompanied Harry Snyder's party on a two months' hunting trip into British Columbia. I was hired as cook; but before the trip was over I had cooked, packed, guided, skinned out heads, and taken one of the two boats down the Peace River; in fact, I was jack-of-all-trades.

Frank Dewing, Elmo Essery, and I spent a week in Edmonton purchasing the necessary grub bill and in getting the camp equipment, duffle, and arms through the Canadian Customs. In spite of the fact that the Canadian officials were very courteous, and helped in every way, it was a slow, tedious job. Dewing and I finally landed in Prince George with everything needed, where Slim Cowart met us, and we took a truck to Summit Lake. Needless to say, being Yankees, we were dry. Hence we did not pass up any promising looking beer gardens. Dewing had to go back to Edmonton and await Mr. P. M. Gray, of New York City.

Harry Snyder, Carroll Paul, and George Bates, the other three sportsmen, joined us at Summit Lake. Slim Cowart furnished the two pointer boats—a 32-foot and a 28-foot. He was the river guide, and led off with the 32-foot boat propelled by an 8-horse Johnson, with Mr. Snyder and Mr. Paul. I took the 28-foot boat and Mr. Bates, with a 3-horse Johnson. We camped that night at the beginning of Crooked River, a small stream a few feet wide and only a few inches deep in some places. We propelled the boats one at a time over the gravel bars, one of us pulling and the other prying the rear of the boat with a spruce pole in lieu of a crowbar. We were in the water from knee deep to waist deep most of the time for the first few days, and when not wading we were climbing a spruce pole.

This Crooked River fully lived up to its name. It is called by the Indians "Clooked Liver." In places we would strike deep pools, seemingly bottomless; then beaver dams which we had to cut to get through,

then more gravel and shallow water. I started out with a fresh-cut rough spruce pole, and by the time we arrived at the Peace it was as smooth and polished as a fork handle. Slim and I were also worn down to a whisper by this time. We crossed many beautiful lakes, and saw a great many moose signs, and Mr. Paul and Mr. Bates did quite a bit of trout fishing in the evenings while Slim and I were cooking. We finally arrived at Lake McLeod, some 12 miles across, and landed at the Hudson's Bay Post at the lower end, where we spent about an hour with the factor. We were all glad the Crooked River was behind us; in many places we had traveled miles, only to come back to within a few hundred yards of where we had been.

We next encountered the Pack River, and ran its 20 miles into the Parsnip without so much trouble. The Parsnip is a fair-sized stream of glacial water from the heart of the Canadian Rockies. It is bluish in color, which made it hard for us to see the bottom, and projecting rocks. Although we had some fun and hard work in some of the narrow, swift places in the river, we arrived at Finlay Forks without mishap. We saw one black bear and a great many bald eagles on the Parsnip, and caught all the grayling we could eat. They were big, hungry fellows, and took a fly readily. A forest fire covered everything with a dense fog, so that we saw but little of the beautiful scenery while going through the Rockies. We camped at a Mounted Police station at the forks, and the mosquitoes were almost as thick as the smoke. They worked on us overtime and night shift.

We poled the boats through the edge of the Finlay Rapids, with the three sportsmen holding us up with a line. Drifting down the Peace to Ne-Par-Le Pas Rapids, we spent three days at Nat Mercer's cabin above the rapids, then ran the rest of the Peace to the 14-mile portage above Hudson's Hope, some

500 miles of river travel. We used wagons to carry everything to the Hope. On arriving at the portage we found the bottoms of the boats badly worn.

Mr. Gray and Frank Dewing met us at the portage; and we met Jim Ross, the head guide, and Pete, Jose, and Sam Calteau, the three Indians, at Hudson's Hope, which completed the party. Also Joe McFarland, the assistant guide. The twelve of us left Hudson's Hope with thirty-two pack horses and Ross' Husky dog. We traveled ten days in a southeasterly direction, and crossed the outlet of Moberly Lake, the two branches of the Pine River, and arrived at Wapiti Lake. We were about two weeks reaching this point. A great part of the country we traversed was either jackpine thickets with sluggish brooks, or else muskeg. Aside from a few isolated cow ranches and truck gardens, we saw little of interest until we reached the Rockies again. We saw moose and grizzly tracks almost every day, but only a very few moose, and no bear at all.

The last day to Wapiti Lake was a bad one, and we spent most of the time unpacking mired pack horses, while nothing but their heads and packs protruded from the mud, and dragging the shivering beasts out. While cooking supper we saw a fine bull caribou across the lake; also several goats on the cliff above. Two days before reaching Wapiti Lake the four sportsmen, who were in the lead, ran into two big bull moose at close range; and although neither carried a very large head, both were big moose, and probably very old. Mr. Paul and Mr. Bates each wanted a moose, and got him. These two moose were killed on a branch of the East Pine. Mr. Paul, whom all called "The Skipper," shot his bull twice in the chest at 100 yards, using a Griffin & Howe Springfield with 20-inch barrel and Western 180-grain flat-base ammunition. Both bullets penetrated well into the lung cavity before breaking up. After the second shot the bull



Left to right: George Bates, Harry Snyder, Carol Paul; and the three big sheep heads taken at sheep camp on Fish Creek

went down. In the meantime Bates shot his moose in the forward part of the neck, the shot ranging back into the heart and lungs, where the bullet went to pieces, killing instantly. He used a Webley & Scott 24-inch barrel .300 Magnum, with Western 180-grain ammunition.

That night we camped on a beautiful little lake, and while we were cooking supper a very large bull moose with an enormous head climbed out of the valley and stood gazing back at us from the sky line. He was a monster, and as pretty a sight as one could wish to see. I believe, after looking him over carefully with glasses, that he carried at least a 60-inch head and was by far the largest of the many moose I saw on the trip. We also saw several caribou on the sky line that evening.

The next morning Mr. Gray, Frank Dewing, and Pete set out for Kendosai Falls, which Mr. Gray photographed. They were gone several days on this trip, and arrived back in the main camp at timber line in a sorry condition. They had eaten but little in the last three days, and their clothes hung in ribbons, torn by the brush. This camp was one day's travel from Wapiti Lake. On this side trip they saw a grizzly and a timber wolf. Pete was in the lead as they entered a huckleberry patch, and when the grizzly rose up on her hind legs, Pete fell off his horse and ran back to Gray, saying, "Mist Gray, preezly, preezly!" Gray got in a shot at the sow as she went over the hill at 160 yards, using a Springfield Sporter and Western 180-grain ammunition. The bullet struck her in the right hip, breaking the bone and then entering the belly, where it went to pieces after mashing up the intestines. The bear went down the hill to the creek some 300 yards distant, and was finished by a broadside shot through the neck as she rose up in the willows. Some bullet fragments were found in the neck. The skin was dark and well furred.



Some glacier covered mountains a few miles north of Mt. Ida and near the sheep country

In the meantime, Mr. Paul, whom a'l called "The Skipper," tried his 20-inch Springfield on goats. The first one was around 300 yards distant. The first shot went low, just under the old billy. The second struck the hind quarters, crippling the goat but not stopping him. The third shot struck the goat in the flank, ranging forward. The fourth hit him in the side and came out of the brisket. The third shot paralyzed the billy's hind quarters temporarily, and the fourth stopped him, while Mr. Paul moved up to 75 yards. As he did so the goat regained his feet. The Skipper's next and fifth shot struck the left ribs and failed to come out. The goat hunched up. The sixth shot struck just back of the shoulders and emerged at the brisket, tearing a 3-inch hole and killing instantly. All bullets held together well, showing quite plainly that the

short 20-inch barrel failed to give the Western 180-grain flat-base sufficient velocity to secure the usual explosive effect. The last shot did more damage than any of the others.

Mr. Paul's next goat was killed instantly at 75 yards, downhill at about a 45-degree angle. He used the same 180-grain Western ammunition and hit the goat in front of the left shoulder. Both this shot, and the last one at his first goat, seemed to expand much better than those fired at longer range. This goat started to roll, and went to the bottom of the mountain, getting noticeably blacker and dirtier as he went. He would roll a way and then bounce and fall clear for a distance. He went down about 700 feet; and although a wonderful specimen, with a 5¾-inch base of horn, he was a total loss, having been literally cut and pounded to a pulp, both horns and scalp being ruined.

I counted fourteen goats in a bunch while cooking supper one evening in this camp. As we were low on meat, a young bull caribou was killed by Harry Snyder at 180 yards with a Hoffman 26-inch .300 Magnum and hand loads assembled by the writer. I used 64 grains of du Pont No. 15½ and the 172-grain Western Tool & Copper Works bullet. Charges weighed to one-tenth grain. The first shot struck the flank quartering, and although the caribou was unable to move and was apparently paralyzed, still it failed to knock him off his feet. The second shot struck the point of the shoulder and blew out the top of the opposite shoulder, killing instantly.

Later another bull was killed for meat by one of the party, using Bates' .300 Magnum at 175 yards, with the caribou trotting away. Western 180-grain ammunition was used. The bullet struck behind the shoulder, going to pieces in the lung cavity and killing cleanly and instantly.

Mr. Bates killed a nice small caribou bull



Part of the outfit on the move some ten days from Hudson's Hope

within 200 yards of this camp. He used his .300 Magnum and Western 180-grain flat-base bullets; distance 65 yards. The bullet entered forward of the shoulder as the bull faced him quartering. The bull dropped instantly. He fell with his feet doubled under him, and was too dead even to roll over.

Mr. Bates, Sam Calleau, and I took a short side trip for caribou, and Bates wanted to look for a large moose. Coming in one evening, I went through a patch of spruce and jumped a medium caribou bull. Bates and the Indian were in plain sight of him, but 300 yards away. Bates fired four shots from his .300 Magnum, this time using Western 220-grain ammunition. The first shot struck low in the chest as the bull faced him, lodging under the skin behind the right shoulder, well mushroomed. The bull turned and started off at their peculiar pacing or trotting gait. The second shot hit him back of the left shoulder, and emerged through the right shoulder. The third shot was a miss. The fourth struck the left shoulder and lodged under the skin of the right shoulder. The bull never lost his feet, and walked a few yards before falling. These bullets all expanded perfectly.

We made camp late that evening, loaded with the head, hide, and some meat. That morning Bates and I got some good movies of a moose after a bit of careful trailing and stalking; but the animal had a small head. We saw a great many moose on this trip, but no large heads. We returned to the main camp the next day. I resumed my task of feeding twelve very hungry men, with my three Dutch ovens.

One of the party killed another goat at 200 yards, using Mr. Paul's 20-inch Springfield and Western 180-grain. The first shot, too high, went over. The second shot struck the front of the right shoulder, shattering it and penetrating to the lung cavity, killing instantly.

Mr. Gray had to get back to civilization earlier than the rest of the party, so he and three of the guides left and went on ahead of the main party, to the sheep country. On the way they ran across another sow grizzly and cubs, and Dewing took movies of the killing. Mr. Gray got within 250 yards. He was using a Springfield and Western 180-grain. His first shot struck the sow in the right foreleg, penetrating it, and ripping open the belly and letting the entrails out. The sow went into some scrub fir. The two cubs walked out of the brush on their hind legs and were dispatched by another member of the party. Mr. Gray then walked up, and as the sow rose on her hind legs he killed her instantly with a shot through the lungs. Both bullets penetrated to the center of the body before going to pieces.

We followed Mr. Gray over a low divide to Fish Creek. On this move I stopped to assist Bates in loading a movie camera; and after finishing the task we saw a couple of billy goats on the cliff to our left. I decided that this would be my best chance for a large goat head. Bates, who was examining them through his 12-power glasses, said they

were 400 or 500 yards away. I was using my 12-pound Hoffman .300 Magnum with 26-inch heavy barrel, and hand loads with 60 grains du Pont No. 15½ and the Government 9°, 172-grain boat-tail bullet with the end filed off and a cavity drilled by hand. My rifle was sighted in for 300 yards; and thinking that Bates could estimate the range with the glasses, I took his dope and held over the top of the shoulder. The first shot went over. The second shot was prone with sling, and was held on the shoulder. The bullet struck about 4 inches below the top of the front sight in the left shoulder, and came out behind the right shoulder, penetrating the lungs. The goat dropped, and was unable to



The author and head of caribou

regain his feet. He kicked and rolled down to within 150 yards of us before he died. The bullet tore a 1-inch hole at exit. The flesh was badly bloodshot, and the tissues mushed up for 3 inches around the hole, showing the effect of the extremely high velocity. The horns measured 9½ inches after rolling, and the points were scrubbed off by a slide rock. I packed the hide and head some 3 miles on my back to the top of the Divide, where Bates had his horse. This goat was shot at a distance of about 350 yards.

From Fish Creek we took a short side trip to a pass between the head of the Wapiti River and a branch of the Fraser River, on the Continental Divide. On this trip we saw several caribou. One good head was sighted from camp, and one of the sportsmen went after it but failed to get a shot. Another member of the party killed a nice 23-point caribou, using the Webley & Scott .300 Magnum. This bull was shot standing

at 150 yards, the bullet entering the point of the shoulder and quartering through the heart and lungs. The shot knocked him off his feet, but he had to be shot again to finish him. In this case 220-grain Western ammunition was used.

In the meantime Mr. Gray killed two nice rams with his Springfield while *en route* to the railroad some ten days ahead of our party. It was necessary for both parties to do considerable ax work to get through at all, as there were no trails in this country. In fact, we cut our own trail from Bear Hole Lake until we got down the Big Salmon to within some 25 or 30 miles of the railroad. I've always understood that the Indians were very much better trackers than the best of white men. However, on this trip out we trailed Mr. Gray's saddle and pack horses and also the three boys that went out with him; and on the few occasions that Pete Calleau lost the trail, either Jim Ross or I picked it up again. I can not see where the native is any more adept than the white man raised in the hills and used to trailing.

Sheep were the principal species Mr. Snyder was after on this trip, and he came in happy from his first day after them. Bates, Paul, and Snyder all went after sheep on this day—September 21. They jumped a bunch of three big rams only a couple of miles from camp. Mr. Paul fired at his sheep at 250 yards. His first shot went low and under the ram. These sheep had never been shot at before Mr. Gray killed his two, and they never ran. Mr. Paul's second shot smashed the ram's right hind leg, close to the flank. The third was a gut shot, tearing a 3-inch hole at exit. The fourth shot broke the front leg. He fired eleven shots in all at this ram, hitting him with eight of them. The eleventh shot was a perfect shoulder shot, killing instantly. Mr. Paul used his 20-inch Springfield and Western 180-grain. This head measured, left curl, 38 inches; right curl, 36 inches; left base, 17½ inches; right base, 17½ inches. Truly a beautiful sheep.

Mr. Bates killed the next ram at 250 yards with his .300 Magnum. He fired four shots, with three hits. The first two were gut shots. The third went through the shoulders. This ram received all three hits before he quietly lay down and died. He had a left curl 35½ inches; right curl, 37 inches; left base, 17½ inches; right, 16½ inches. Another beautiful head.

While they were looking these over the largest ram of the bunch came in sight on top of the ridge, around 250 yards distant, and stood looking at them. Snyder was using one of his 7-mm. German Mausers and scope sight set for 200 yards, with Western 139-grain bullet. His first shot struck the old ram squarely behind the left foreleg, tearing out a portion of the right shoulder. His second shot went through the lungs and entrails, hitting the sheep behind the left shoulder. This second shot finally got the old fellow off his feet; but he was soon up again. Snyder's fourth shot hit the rump

very high, cutting a hole 5 inches long as the bullet emerged at an angle on top of the back. The sixth shot hit the right hind leg. As the ram was starting to roll (and would have gone down nearly 1,000 feet) Sam Callean ran and grabbed him by the hind legs. He held him until Snyder ran in to within a few yards and shot him twice more in the lungs to prevent further suffering. While skinning out this head I found a fresh bullet hole through the ear, which accounts for Mr. Snyder's third shot. This was the finest head obtained on the trip. The left curl measured 42 inches; right curl (rubbed) measured 38 inches; left base, 17 inches; right base, 16½ inches. This was a 13-year-old ram. None of these three rams lost their feet after the first shots. Snyder's shots with the 7-mm. should have instantly killed the big ram; and I believe the 7-mm. is just too small for such game.

These sheep were colored the same as the *Ovis stonei*, or blue sheep, being blue in color and having a much higher hump on the nose than any bighorns I've ever seen before. Two of the next three sheep killed were also blue in color. However, they carried the typical heavy base of horn so common to *Ovis canadensis*. Snyder thought they were a cross with the blue sheep; but owing to the extremely large size of both body and horn I think this unlikely, and believe them to be just a color variation. They were a much more beautiful sheep than the true *Ovis canadensis*, at any rate.

Before leaving this camp, Snyder, Bates, and Paul decided to have another try at the sheep. Jim Ross, Pete Callean, and I went along to do the back-packing. We hobbled the horses in a little shoulder of the mountain on the top of which Pete had seen three rams the day before. When near the top Snyder wormed his way up on top and soon located these three rams just over the crest of the ridge, out of the wind. We crawled to within 100 yards, where it was decided that Mr. Paul was to shoot first. I focused Bates' movie camera on the three rams, and as Paul's Springfield cracked I saw the ram drop, and then his white belly came into view through the fender as he rolled down the mountain. Mr. Paul used 220-grain Express this time, which seemed the very best load of all for his 20-inch rifle. This shot grazed the left horn and penetrated through the sheep from the left side of neck to the back of the right shoulder, tearing a 2-inch hole at exit, and killing instantly. Paul shot from sitting position, with sling.

When Paul's sheep rolled down the mountain the other two jumped and went around the side of the mountain at full speed. Suddenly they stopped to take a last look at their rolling and departed brother, and as they did so Snyder took a quick offhand shot at the smaller one, which he had decided to kill, at 200 yards, and in a stiff wind. He was using his .300 Magnum with my hand loads of 64 grains du Pont No. 15½ and 172-grain Western Tool & Copper

Works bullet. This bullet struck about 4 inches below the spine in the left side in line with the kidney, and emerged behind the right shoulder, tearing out five ribs, part of the lungs, liver, and a few pounds of meat being blown clear of the body. The hole at exit was the size of my hat crown. Harry had told me when I loaded those cartridges that he wanted "a h— of a lot of speed." He got it; and the sheep died instantly. This load developed around 3,050 feet muzzle velocity from the 26-inch barrel.

As Snyder's ram dropped the larger ram which Bates had picked started running in earnest. Bates' first shot missed at around 250 yards; then the sheep stopped at 300 yards and turned and faced us. Bates held level with the top of his head, and the bullet struck him low in the chest, breaking the right shoulder, and lodged in the ham, mashing up the entire length of the lungs, paunch, and intestines.

This sheep crawled over 50 yards down hill before he died and started rolling. Bates used his .300 Magnum and Western 220-grain ammunition. Bates and I skinned his sheep out complete, while the others skinned out the heads of the other two, and cut off the hams and jerked out the tenderloins. As the mountain was very steep, and the footing treacherous, we had all we could do to get our loads over the top to the horses.

The ram killed by Mr. Paul was of the typical brownish color common to the *Ovis canadensis*, while the other two were of that peculiar blue coloring of the *stonei*. Bates' head was the largest, having over 16-inch bases. These three heads were smaller than the first three obtained, but were larger than the average and were all larger than Mr. Gray's.

From this camp we traveled to within two days' trip of Mount Ida and the Three Sisters, through a drizzling rain and snow, camping in a beautiful little park. The next morning, as we were finishing our breakfast, I spotted four small objects nosing around a small park across the valley some 3 miles away, which I knew to be grizzly. I asked Mr. Snyder to take a look through his glasses and see if those little specks were porcupines. After one quick look all made a scramble for guns and horses. Pete backed up the Skipper, while I went with Bates, and Jim Ross with Snyder. After tying our horses and working back in the face of the wind, we split up in this order: Snyder and Ross went below us and Peter and the Skipper above, there being some 100 yards between each pair. Ross advised me that whichever sportsman saw the bear first was to start the frolic. As Bates and I worked our way through a thicket of fir shinnery I saw the old sow come out in the open about 150 yards above us. She turned her back on us and began to dig, and immediately another and slightly smaller bear and two cubs came out of the brush. They must have been almost in front of the Skipper; but he could see nothing because of the thick growth of scrub fir. Snyder could see them from below us, but waited for Bates or Paul to kill one first.

I told Bates to hold on the center of the old lady's rump, pretty high up, and try to break her back. He tried to hold on her off-hand, but was unable to do so, so he dropped on one knee and shot. The bullet struck the sow on the right hip and emerged through the belly, letting out part of the intestines. The bear rolled down the hill toward us, and the three others rose on their hind legs and came down the hill after her, like men. The sow soon caught herself and rose up, trying to locate us, at the same time biting off several feet of trailing intestine and throwing it away from her with a shake of her shaggy head. Bates shot her again in the lungs, and again she rolled toward us. At the same time the three other grizzlies, a two- or three-year-old and two cubs, started around the mountain toward the Skipper, and some 50 yards above us. The larger one got only well started before Snyder knocked him down with a quick offhand shot from his .300 Magnum. However, he fell out of our sight.

When the sow stopped rolling she rose up again on three legs, trying to locate us, but Bates did not want to shoot her again. I asked him to shoot again before she located us. Then Jim Ross yelled to him to shoot again, and he did so, rolling her further down toward us, the bullet entering the lungs and ranging forward into the shoulder on the left side. As the cubs went by us I shot at a patch of dry dirt and gravel some 30 or 40 yards in front of the leading one in an effort to turn them back into the open. Although the bullet threw up a cloud of dust they paid no attention to it, and all three went into the scrub in direct line with Pete and the Skipper. As the sow tried to regain her feet Bates killed her with a shot in the front part of the shoulders.

Owing to some peculiar prank of the wind, Bates and I did not hear this bear make a sound, although I could see her open her mouth and snap at her entrails with her nose and upper lip sort of curled up. The other four, and all the boys in camp, could hear her bawl; and as camp was 3 miles away she must have made quite a racket. Bates and I did not hear a sound of it, though I could hear his bullets strike the bear quite plainly. I don't believe the bawling of this wounded sow helped the peace of mind of Pete and the Skipper, who were scarcely 50 yards away, with the wind from the bear to them as they were endeavoring to get out of the tangle of brush. While they were in this predicament the three other bears went by them. The Skipper had a glove on, and his fingers were so numb that he shot before he had centered on one of the running cubs. Then as the wounded 2-year-old stopped and rose up he shot again at around 100 yards. However, he slipped again in the shinnery, and again missed.

We found plenty of blood and bits of flesh for some distance from where Snyder had knocked the 2-year-old down, and spent some time crawling over the scrub fir with ready rifles, expecting to find him in the brush

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Some Comments on the German .22 Long-Rifle Test

By CAPT. EDWARD C. CROSSMAN

THE party reading the report of the tests of the German Small-Arms Testing Station, as set forth in the June issue of the *RIFLEMAN*, is pretty apt to reach the conclusion that when a German starts in to test something it sure gets tested to stay, and no foolin'.

This particular instance is a classic example of German thoroughness and patience, and one's mind is apt to wander back to the days when German ballisticians, dealing with a bit larger guns, presented to the pleased Allies specimens of the work of siege guns—the famous 42 centimeter or 16-inch—so prodigious that artillerists had not dreamed of using such engines in the field. Also, three or four years later when the siege guns had blown the cupola forts of Liege and Mauberge off the face of the earth, coming out with another sample of ballistic development in the form of a cannon which pitched its 275-pound shells some 80 miles into a great city.

I read a translation of the article by the German engineer in charge of their testing station some six months ago, and found nothing in the article open to objection or criticism except in the matter of using early American rustless .22 Long Rifle production still in the experimental state, and in the matter of their velocity figures, which show much discrepancy with American figures.

The German is entirely correct in his statement that the test of the famous "R" brand ammunition which I quoted in my column in a trade paper was not sufficient to pass definitely on the merits or demerits of a cartridge. But unfortunately, as the famous vaudeville lady used to say to her audience when it insisted on too many encores—"that's all there is, there isn't any more," that's all the "R" ammunition there was, and there wasn't any more nearer than Germany.

However, the Remington engineers who shot the carton or two stated what they found, and what they found was not flattering in accuracy, so far as that small lot was concerned. The average rifleman may consider a test of only 50 rounds or so of .22 Long Rifle ammunition as not complete or authoritative, but also he would not be likely to use that make under any conditions where it showed up in a standard rifle with 3- to 4-inch verticals at 100 yards.

Only a few words were devoted to the little test in my column, but evidently the Germans took the reference very seriously.

The German velocity figures are much open to question. I have gone to the trouble of having standard American makes of .22 Long Rifle ammunition tested by the engineers of other ammunition factories. While the boys would not subtract anything from the velocity shown by a competing cartridge, neither are they likely to add 25 or 50 feet just to make the story sound better.

Without exception, American .22 Long Rifle match ammunition runs around 1,050 feet per second, or about 100 feet more than is shown by the German tests.

For instance, a carton of Western Marksman which I sent in for check test by another factory in connection with the German figures ran thusly in velocity: 1,057; 1,029; 1,065; 1,066; 1,038; 1,070; 1,054; 1,021; 1,042; 1,061. Mean, 1,050 feet per second.

The question arises, then, whether the German chronograph was off merely on American-made ammunition, or whether it read low with all makes, which would of course show the "R" brand still higher than the American if all figures were boosted to the true figures.

Remingtons call my attention to the fact that the lot of Kleanbore tested by the Germans was their earliest Kleanbore production, and admit that the velocity was lower than now. I shot one lot of Kleanbore which gave—factory figures—1,075 to 1,090 feet, and which checked by elevation test at 200 yards as being of higher velocity than anything I had shot.

Peters remark, through Colonel Tewes: "Our standard velocity on the .22 Long Rifle cartridge of either the Outdoor Tackhole, regular Long Rifle and Long Rifle smokeless with lubricated lead bullet, is 1,050 feet per second.

"The results of the German test are very interesting to us since they are so entirely at variance with results secured with their ammunition a couple of years ago. The velocity with which they credit us is fully 100 feet low.

"We notice that the Peters ammunition tested along with other makes in comparison with 'R' brand ammunition was our Rustless, Smokeless Long Rifle and our Rustless Semi-smokeless. This latter item was more or less experimental with us in an endeavor to make the one priming mixture do for both smokeless and semi-smokeless cartridges. It was not a success, however, and we have discontinued the use of the rustless priming mixture in our Tackhole cartridges. We note that no Tackhole cartridges were used in this comparative test. Naturally the 'R' brand cartridges were a selected lot and naturally would show up better than American makes."

Winchester remarks: "The Winchester Staynless which is credited with several misfires and keyholes is apparently of our very early production which we found very shortly was subject to deterioration and consequently changed.

"A short time ago we made some tests of the 'R' brand smokeless rustproof cartridges and found them as follows:

"The German shells were very soft, gave high pressures, and in revolvers extracted with difficulty. In general they gave excellent results, but in this comparison Staynless

has performed slightly better. In rifle tests the 'R' brand gave slightly better accuracy than Staynless but in revolvers and pistols Staynless gave slightly better accuracy and functioned without reproach while the German shell was very soft and extracted with difficulty.

"We regard the German cartridge as of high quality and equal to any smokeless cartridge on the market."

The old "R" brand was a queer cartridge in that the priming charge weighed about as much as the propellant, and in the fact that the primer was spun into the case head before the rim was formed on the case. The process resulted in quite a few detonated primers during the head or rim-forming process, but the German factory professed to find much merit in this method in that perfect distribution of the fulminate was possible and there were no patches without priming mixture, to cause misfires or weak ignition, which they say is likely to happen when you try to spin the moist fulminate into the thin rim of the usual rim-fire case.

With its high velocity and accuracy it was for years prior to the war the favorite cartridge with British small-bore rifle-shooters, but also it proved highly erosive, which the German tests do not mention. This may not be true with the change to the rustless type of primer, erosion in rimfire primers and cartridges coming chiefly from the excessive amount of potassium chlorate, which is of course eliminated in rustless type.

I have lately finished checking up with gauges and telescope sight, and a pair of aged but experienced blinkers, on a rifle sent to me for inspection by the Remington company, a Model 24 autoloading rifle chambered for .22 shorts. It was put in test in 1926 with the advent of the Kleanbore primer, and shot for three years without cleaning. By the end of 1929 the rifle had been fired 285,000 shots, all with Kleanbore lubricated-bullet shots.

You would cheerfully accept this barrel on a new rifle, so far as appearance is concerned. Gauge plugs show an enlargement of almost infinitesimal amount just in front of the chamber. The person accustomed to inspecting for erosion can see a faint shadow just in front of the lead of the chamber.

The rifle shoots quite up to normal for this Model 24, running from 2 to 3 inches at 50 yards for 10 shots. This is something else, again, and something for our German friends to demonstrate when cheerfully admitting the virtues of the "R" brand over American makes.

The figures quoted for the "R" brand were furnished by the Remington Arms Co. at my request, from a test they made of a carton furnished to them by Paul Landrock. I quote from the Remington report:

"Two targets were fired in a .22 Springfield

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Wilderness Side Arms

By J. V. K. WAGAR

IN THE wilderness the side arm is a substitute — seldom more. Except in a mêlée in which close-pressed bodies prevent the quick and accurate pointing of a rifle, the rifle can do anything the side arm can do, and can do it better. The rifle can place one's bullets with substantially greater accuracy in every wilderness circumstance, particularly when shooting at very small or distant objects, when buffeted by strong winds blowing across a ridge top, and when one is out of breath after running or climbing. Because of its lack of power, no side arm is a wise choice for the serious hunting of large or dangerous game. But, even so, the rifle can not always serve one.

To the trapper making the rounds of his trap line on foot, a small rifle is handy for killing trapped animals and for shooting other fur-bearers or small game seen *en route*; but in addition to his burden of extra traps, pelts, bait, and frozen bodies of small animals he skins at camp, a rifle of any sort often means prohibitive weight, and a small pistol or revolver is carried instead. To the big-game hunter who wishes to shoot the small game he encounters, a light and accurate side arm is an excellent substitute for a low-power rifle, and unlike reduced loads or auxiliary chambers never impairs the efficiency of the big-game rifle by occupying chamber space or necessitating a change in sighting at a critical moment.

To fishermen, timber cruisers and workers, and surveyors, whose hands are busied with various instruments, tools, or tackle, a rifle is a cumbersome weapon, and if any firearm can be more useful than troublesome it will be a revolver or pistol. To the man who wanders around in the hills just for fun, who wants to be as little burdened as possible yet wants a gun along, the side arm is the ideal weapon.

A rifle that has been used for many years in a country far from gunsmiths sometimes becomes unreliable in feeding, firing, or extracting cartridges. Then if the trouble continues and no other rifle is available for one's hunting, a powerful side arm is a substitute for the reliability that was once the rifle's; or, at another time, one will use practically all his rifle cartridges without being able to send out for more, and will start on a hunt with only two or three rounds at his command. Then a heavy revolver or pistol is sometimes useful in finishing some

animal the rifle has knocked down but has not killed.

The rancher, prospector, or timberman must often work for weeks at a time in country through which game occasionally passes, but which can not be considered well stocked. He may at any time see some animal he wishes to shoot; but days, even weeks, often pass between shots. Unless continually mounted, he tires of carrying a rifle and frequently leaves it at home. Then, unless he carries a side arm, one will hear him tell of meeting some animal while unarmed, and usually he will add, "I could have got him with a 6-gun, if I had just had one along." The backwoods and mountain men I know who best utilize the opportunities the wilderness offers them, own, often carry, and know how to use, side arms.

From all this it appears that the best side arm for the outdoorsman's use is one that most nearly serves all the purposes of a good rifle, yet is portable enough to be carried on any kind of a trip. This seems a simple basis for one's choice, but when one considers the relative accuracy, reliability, durability, speed of fire, balance, feel, size, and weight of the various arms, and the

killing power and general suitability of the ammunition shot in them, a choice is not so easily made.

There are two extremes in the possible ways to compare side arms and cartridges fit for outdoor use: One properly fortified with handgun and cartridge catalogues, with tables giving bullet weights, velocities, and energies, with a few standard texts on revolvers and pistols, and with a mind adapted to analysis and comparison, can choose, without leaving his favorite chair, arms and ammunition that are seemingly fit for outdoor use; or one can actually enter the wilderness, traveling it summer and winter by every means of locomotion, and judge his handguns and cartridges by performance alone. This time let's stick to experience: All that follows is the summary of my own.

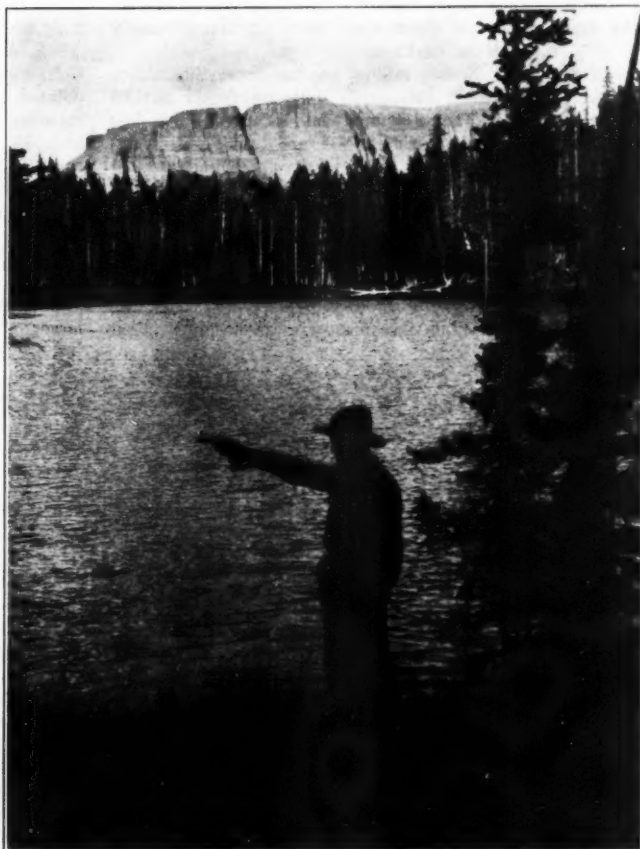
KILLING POWER

Revolvers and pistols carried by men of experience in the back country are intended for one purpose—to kill whatever animals or birds one considers it advantageous or necessary to kill. Thus the killing power of each cartridge is of importance.

The .22 Long Rifle cartridge is admirably adapted to some uses, but its fitness for others is often

overestimated. For shooting all trapped animals up to and including wolves and coyotes, no pistol cartridge is more desirable. It leaves only a small hole in the pelt, is certain to kill because one can approach to within a few feet of the trapped animals that have been killed with this accurately, and it is inexpensive and quiet compared with other side-arm cartridges. Even trapped bears have been killed with this cartridge, but several shots were sometimes necessary, and one bear nearly made good in its attempt to reach the trapper. I have seen hibernating bears shot with a Stevens pistol, shooting the .22 Short cartridge, but they were in a stupor that meant no danger to the hunter. Such killing of bears is considered unethical, but we are not now dealing with ethics, but merely actualities.

Speaking of bears and the .22, some years ago a friend brought into our camp the skull of a very large grizzly that had died the winter before. He fired .22 Long Rifle bullets from his Colt Automatic pistol into that little weathered, heavy skull, and every one of them went through into the brain cavity. Elated, he told us that his pistol was powerful enough for grizzlies if head



A friend trying for ducks

shots were offered. But that very night a small porcupine strayed into camp and made itself a nuisance around the horses until my friend emptied an entire magazine of .22 Long Rifle cartridges into it at short range. Then, while the pistol was being freshly charged, the porcupine ran off into the darkness and was lost to us.

For squirrels of all kinds, the .22 Long Rifle is the best cartridge. The bullet is so large in proportion to the size of the game that it seems to kill about as well as the .30 Luger, .32 S. & W. Long, or any other slightly larger bullet that does not greatly tear flesh. The larger squirrels, unless hit in the head, often require several .22 Long Rifle bullets to kill them; but treed animals, once struck, easily afford more than one shot.

I have killed over two hundred hawks of destructive species, using the .22 Long Rifle in revolvers and pistols, and could not have asked for a better cartridge for this purpose. My records show none lost and only one requiring more than a single shot. But experienced friends have not been quite so fortunate, and I have had difficulty on several occasions when killing hawks with supplementary chamber cartridges in .30-06 rifles. Because of this, the .22 Long Rifle cartridge can not be unreservedly recommended for such shooting.

The only grouse I have ever wounded with a firearm and let escape was one I shot in the wing tip with a .38-40 Single Action; but of the several hundred grouse of the larger species I have shot with .22 rim-fire side arms so many have required second and third shots, and even fifth and sixth shots under extremely difficult conditions, that I consider the .22 Long Rifle cartridge suitable only for head shots. And, except in fiction, these are not always possible.

With .22-caliber side arms I have shot quite a number of Eastern woodchucks down from trees, for a chuck up a tree can not get very far away nor move very rapidly; but experience has firmly convinced me that no .22 rim-fire cartridge, in either rifle or handgun, is a humane load for use on distant woodchucks on the ground or near their burrows. It is seldom that one can count as dead any woodchuck that does not stay on top of the ground after shot, and the .22 rim fire will not reliably keep him there. The large rock chucks, or whistlers, of the high Western mountains are often even harder to kill; but, of course, they are seldom molested because they do little damage.

The prairie dog, which affords much shooting in the West, is another animal that can not be considered dead unless he stays on top after being shot, or unless one can reach down his burrow and pull him out for inspection. The .22 Long Rifle in a telescope-sighted target rifle used only for head shots is excellent for prairie-dog shooting, but the use of a .22 pistol is sheer brutality.

A rabbit shot in the head with a .22-caliber bullet is almost always instantly killed, but for body shots—when head shots are not possible because of brush, poor light, or distance—the .22 Long Rifle is too small even for cottontails. Many men can tell

of six or a dozen rabbits successfully shot with .22-caliber side arms, but when the count reaches up into the hundreds—by careful recording, not imaginative guessing—the man with an accurate memory or carefully kept records can recall many rabbits that got down their holes or dragged away into the darkness.

Snowshoe rabbits are not more difficult to kill than cottontails, but are firmer fleshed and can withstand heavier bullets with less tearing. Jack rabbits are tough customers. Often I have had them run 30 and 40 feet after shooting them through their hearts with .44-40 and .45 Colt bullets. I never use a .22 handgun on jack rabbits, but those whom I have watched doing so wound and lose as many as they secure.

This is a good bit concerning one cartridge, but the unsurpassable accuracy, light



Two Red Heads and a .38-40

recoil, quietness, universal distribution, and low cost of the .22 Long Rifle cartridge often cause the handgun purchaser to forget that pistols and revolvers shoot this cartridge with less accuracy and killing power than rifles, and that our rifle experts are almost unanimous in their condemnation of this cartridge for use in hunting rifles for any but the very smallest birds and animals.

In my experience, all game that can not be surely killed with the .22 Long Rifle cartridge, but that can be killed with side arms, can be grouped under four general headings:

(1) Small animals and birds with choice meat, peltage, or feathers, difficult to kill with the .22, but seriously damaged by flat-nosed or large-caliber bullets.

(2) Rather small animals and birds valuable for meat, fur, or feathers, and of sufficient size and firmness of flesh to be killed by almost any standard-arm cartridge without wasteful tearing.

(3) Small- and medium-sized animals often very difficult to kill with a side arm, unfit for eating, and, if valuable for fur, of

such a size that bullet holes are not seriously damaging.

(4) The largest animals one dares to kill with a side arm.

Cottontails, willow grouse, teal, mink, and large muskrats are good examples of animals and birds coming under Group 1. The .32 S. & W. Short or Long, the .32 Auto. Colt, and the full-metal-patched or hollow-pointed .30 Luger bullets are ideal for such shooting. The .35 S. & W. Auto., the .380 and .38 Auto. Colt, the 9-mm. Luger, and the .38 S. & W. and .38 S. & W. Special bullets do rather well, although now and then they have torn such game more than I have wished. The .32-20 with its flat point is a bit too destructive, and the .38-40 and larger calibers are very decidedly so.

Snowshoe and jack rabbits, raccoons, the larger grouse and ducks, and similar game can be shot anywhere except in the very meatiest portions without serious tearing, using any standard revolver or pistol cartridge. Reloaded cartridges with unusual velocities can not be recommended, and at rare intervals the .38-40, .44-40, and .41 and .45 Colt cartridges have played mean tricks on game I have shot with them. The unusual velocities are not in themselves responsible, but they tend to flatten lead bullets at the time of impact, and these do the damage.

The coyote is the common representative of the fur-bearers in Group 3, and is one tough animal to kill with a side arm. On head shots I have found the .38 S. & W. Special and larger revolver cartridges, and the .38 and .45 Auto. Colt and 7.65 and 9-mm. Luger pistol cartridges effective when shot from any direction, but have had bullets from less powerful cartridges glance off skulls when diagonally struck. For body shots any bullet smaller than .44 caliber and without a very flat point isn't very certain. Wad-cutter bullets of large caliber are splendid.

Porcupines and woodchucks are killed in some localities because of their destructiveness. Indians eat porcupines with relish, and some white men consider young woodchucks very edible; but these animals are usually killed just to end the damage they do, and the condition of the meat is disregarded. Here again the wad-cutter bullets are most effective—particularly on very large specimens. And, if necessity demands that man be used for a target, he properly comes in this group.

In Group 4 we have deer, black bear, and the larger American animals, the least of which is more properly within the province of the high-power rifle than of the side arm. When the thoroughly seasoned revolver and pistol shot, armed with a capable firearm, finds himself within very effective range of a standing deer and the season is on, there is meat in camp that night; but such shooting is extremely uncertain under any other conditions. Only brain, heart, spine, and certain shoulder shots will suffice. A paunch or other poorly placed shot is nothing less than a crime. I have successfully killed

(Continued on page 22)

Shotgun Notes

Winchester Announcement of a Double Shotgun, Model 21

By CAPT. CHAS. ASKINS

I AM giving in the following paragraphs the Winchester announcement of their new double gun. They say, to begin with, "No better gun at any price—a light gun for heavy loads." Then:

"Here is an American-made double gun bearing the Winchester proof mark; a gun the lover of fine arms will appreciate. This is the only gun manufactured in America which is made from materials developed, specified, and tested in the makers' own highly organized laboratories; and which, before being offered for sale, is required to endure tests as great and searching as are applied to Winchester repeating shotguns.

"THE FRAME of the Winchester double gun is made, not of the usual case-hardened material, but of Winchester proof steel, treated to have a tensile strength of over 90 tons per square inch. It will show no evidence of yielding at the breech after a lifetime of shooting with the heaviest modern loads.

"LOCKING BOLT SYSTEM: There is a widespread belief that when a double gun is fired the locking device is subject to a heavy strain. In a properly constructed gun this is not so. In proof of this we have fired heavy loads in the Winchester gun with the locking bolt removed, the barrels being held down by the hand alone. With a frame as strong and well designed as the Winchester frame, a single sturdy locking bolt is amply sufficient. No top lock being necessary on the Winchester double gun, we are able to leave off all rearward projections on the breech of the barrels which interfere with the easy loading or removal of the shells.

"LOCKING BOLT: Is a single longitudinally sliding wedge-action bolt, housed immediately beneath the breech face of the frame, and wedging into a cut in the rear face of the barrel lug, which forces down the breech of the barrels firmly on the frame table under the stress of the ample, coiled bolt spring, but is so designed that it can neither stick nor permit the breech to open.

"As ordinarily constructed, a bolt having an incline sufficiently steep to prevent sticking will jar loose under heavy loads, and if made with an incline so oblique as not to jar loose, will stick. To overcome this, Winchester uses a stop screw, located in the locking cut of the barrel lug, and easily accessible when the gun is opened, which limits the travel of the locking bolt, thereby preventing sticking, and which permits adjustment after long use to take up any trivial looseness due to wear.

"BARRELS: Each barrel, with its half lug, is a single integral mass forged from one billet of Winchester proof steel, treated to have a tensile strength of 115,000 pounds per square inch, bored and finished with the precision for which Winchester has always

been famous. Scientific methods, developed by Winchester experience and skill, maintain an unusual uniformity of barrel-wall thickness. The barrels are dovetailed together in a mechanical interlock, which is far superior to brazing or any other union, for there is no distortion or destruction of the temper and strength of the barrel metal by the terrific heat of brazing. The two half lugs thus united form the locking lug of the barrel unit. Thus the locking bolt acts directly on the barrels themselves.

"TOP RIB: The hollow matted top rib fits tightly over an upward projecting lug integral with the barrels at the rear, thus greatly strengthening the attachment of the top rib and permitting it to be one continuous piece from breech to muzzle.

"BARREL STOP: In the forward part of the barrel lug is a floating barrel stop. This is the member that prevents the breech from opening too far. When the breech is opened, this floating stop tilts and rotates slightly as it reaches the stop shoulders of the frame, so that the surfaces always meet evenly. Thus no excessive wear can be thrown on any narrow surface or edge, nor can any bruising or battering, due to violent opening, take place. The barrel stop is practically unbreakable, thus avoiding the weak point in the structure of most breakdown guns.

"TOP LEVER: In the Winchester double gun there is a niche cut into the face of the standing breech to expose the upper end of the bolt catch when the barrels are removed, and a simple pressure will push the bolt catch down, allowing the top lever to swing back to a central position.

"STOCK AND FORE END are made of selected black walnut. The stock, in addition to the regular mode of fastening to the frame, has two unusually broad, deep, and thick tenons, which support it rigidly and independently, thus preventing accidental splitting or loosening.

"FORE-END UNIT is attached to the barrel by the usual flexible retainer, whose compression, when in place, takes up the slight looseness due to wear; and in addition, by a sturdy fore-end catch which prevents accidental displacement.

"The standard 12-gauge gun has 30-inch barrels, left full choke, right barrel modified, and weighs about 7¼ pounds. This is the gun that will be furnished, unless otherwise ordered. Other bore combinations can be furnished, also barrel lengths of 26 inches, 28 inches, and 32 inches. Interchangeable barrels can be supplied. In all cases extra barrels must be fitted at our factory.

"The stock is equipped with hard-rubber butt plate. The length is 14 inches to front trigger; drop at heel, 2½ inches; at comb, 1 9/16 inches. Stock and fore end are hand-specially checked.

"Orders for guns lighter than standard can

not be accepted, except that guns with 26- and 28-inch barrels will be about 4 and 2 ounces lighter, respectively, than the standard. Handmade stocks can be furnished to practically any dimensions the customer desires.

"The gun will be furnished in 12-gauge only at present. Patents have been applied for and are now pending to protect all the new inventions embodied in this gun."

The above description as given by the Winchester company is pretty complete, and not much need be added to it. The issue of a double gun by a great firearms company like the Winchesters is of itself an event. It might mark a turning of the road, or some might consider it a beating back. Such a gun as this, except for the fine Winchester material, has been in use for fifty years. Certain improvements have been made, however, by the Winchesters, such as the locked fore-end catch, the floating barrel check, the method of releasing the top lever when the barrels are removed, and the long frame, with stream lines forward. I have not dismounted the piece; but the action from outward appearances seems to be the Anson and Deeley, an old and favored action in England and on the Continent. The top rib without extension into the frame is the design commonly advocated in England for high-grade guns.

The absence of an extension rib is what will impress people more than anything else about the gun. There is a difference of opinion in England regarding this system, one set of experts stoutly maintaining that no extension rib is required on a shotgun, while other first-class gunmakers, like Westley Richards and Greener, are just as positive that extension ribs bolted through are absolutely essential to long and sound life. In any event, the Winchester company has done away at one sweep with all the inventions that American gunmakers have made in fifty years. Whether or not the Winchesters are right, and all the other American shotgun builders wrong, time will tell.

The Winchester double gun differs from those made in Europe in one respect. The frame is very long—longer than the frames of any of our guns—while foreign-made guns are usually shorter than ours in the frame. The extra distance between joint and bolt adds to bolting strength, and at the same time should make the piece harder to cock. However, this gun cocks very easily, the weight of the barrels raising one hammer. The only gun I know of which cocks more easily is the Fox. The frame is solid at the bottom, not hollowed out greatly to contain the mechanism, and no doubt is a very strong one, even aside from the splendid material of which it is made.

This gun should lend itself to the building

of very light American double shotguns. It is true that the company has advised that they will not accept orders for guns lighter than the standard, and standard arms with 26-inch barrels should weigh 7 pounds. I take it, however, that with the arm lightened forward by the shorter barrels, a gunsmith could hollow out the stock and bring the weight down to the standard English 6½ pounds. I'd prefer that my gun weighed more, but others will differ with me; and there is a tendency now to go to light double guns, both in this country and abroad.

The fitting of steel to steel and wood to steel in this gun is very good indeed. The stock is a good one in shape, and the grip is right. Because of its thin barrels and generally racy appearance the gun appears to be longer than it is. It balances well with 30-inch barrels, and will both balance and look just right with 28-inch barrels.

IMPROVED SHOT

For many years we went along pretty well content with chilled shot. For that matter I suppose the old-timers of Fred Kimble's day didn't ask anything better than soft shot. They used larger shot than we do, and killed when they hit. However, soft shot have gradually been displaced by chilled, and the only reason I can now see for soft shot is that they are cheaper, and they work well in light loads. I have a suspicion, though, that in small sizes, like 8's and 9's, at medium ranges, the soft shot produce a worse wound on birds than chilled, and are a trifle more deadly—not that much difference is to be seen, for any kind of shot kill at short range, if they land. Nevertheless, when we wanted close and even patterns we were told to use chilled shot. Everybody said the hardened shot were the best, and they were. Chilled shot are simply lead, with tin or other metal harder than lead, added.

A number of years ago Henry Sharp, an English ballisticsian, invented or designed shot still harder than chilled. These shot were pronounced superior to common chilled; but English ammunition loaders refused to use them because they cost more. The fact never has been disputed that patterns fall off badly because of deformed shot. It was confidently believed that, if every shot pellet left the muzzle in the same round and uninjured form in which it went into the cartridge, we would come very close to getting 100-per-cent patterns. One-hundred-per-cent patterns are not to be had so long as injured shot leave the muzzle and sail away like chips thrown into the wind. Of course, then, we have been trying to get away from pellet injury within the bore.

The first thing that would occur to any of us is that the gun was doing the mischief; so improve the gun. Kimble's old muzzle-loader showed patterns that no modern gun could duplicate; so we inquired why. The muzzle-loader had a very large bore, it used large shot, the column of shot was short, and

the black powder was large in grain and slow in starting; and of course the gun had no forcing cone. That forcing cone gave us the first hint, and various forms of cones were experimented with by one investigator and another, with a certain amount of success; but in the end nothing was accomplished. A certain form of improved cone would work well with a certain load, but the gun-builders had to deal with all kinds of loads, and found that they couldn't get away from the so-called forcing cone, or lead between chamber and true bore. In England a chamberless gun was invented—one with a chamber the same size as the bore, or bore the same size as the chamber. It worked, with heavy loads, in thin brass shells, with black powder. Smokeless powder could be used, of a quick-burning brand, with an abnormal shot charge on top of it, driving the shot at low velocity; but not much is heard of the chamberless gun today, and nothing in this country. In America, in an attempt to reduce cone action, we developed the overbored guns, and these improved patterns to a certain extent, and are now the best 12-bore guns we have for charges of shot exceeding an ounce and a quarter. That ended the improvement of the gun. Something had been accomplished, but we still lacked a great deal of reaching those 100-per-cent patterns.

The next hint that we got from Kimble and his muzzle-loader was in regard to powder. He used a powder which, while it delivered the shot with sufficient velocity, was slow in starting the charge, but burned throughout the length of a long barrel. None of us wanted Kimble's black powder—wouldn't tolerate it—but we did want a smokeless that acted just like it. Progressive powder did approach his compound, and resulted in a decided improvement in pattern and velocity; a very marked improvement.

The powder people had done their part, and we were fairly content with the progressive-powder ammunition and overbored shotguns. However, those 100-per-cent patterns were still in people's minds, and particularly in the minds of the ammunition-makers—who have always led the way, for the matter of that. If progressive powders would not throw perfect patterns, and the gun could not be improved further, then what was left except the shot? The mischief was being done to the shot, anyhow. The result of this reasoning is that we now have two brands of copper-coated shot—Western and Peters—and we will have others.

The Western Cartridge Co. came out first, I believe, with their Lubaloy shot; shot coated with copper or something like it, the same as a jacketed bullet. These shot have led to a further improvement in patterns, and I think the end is not yet in sight. We have the shot, if we can only learn exactly how to use them, how to load them, and the precise form of choke which will best handle them.

You see I say that, *if we can find the best choke, and form of choke*, further improve-

ments in pattern should result from the use of copper-coated shot. I do not know this positively, but am merely surmising. I did not get as close patterns from the Cutts Compensator using the heavily choked tubes and Lubaloy shot as I did from tubes having less constriction. The factory suggested that for the Super X load and copper shot, the tubes with less choke might uniformly throw the closer patterns. Mr. Riggs of the Western Cartridge Co. asked me if I had noticed that copper shot stepped a gun up about one degree of choke—that is, an improved cylinder barrel might throw a modified pattern. I had noticed in testing one gun with a plain cylinder barrel that it threw a very good improved cylinder pattern. Then my Super Fox, which is not choked as heavily as some other like guns, threw an 88-per-cent pattern with copper No. 4 shot. It might be that a little less choke is demanded than is the case with common chilled shot. I think that when copper-plated shot come into common use we will learn exactly the choke required to reach a good 90 per cent, anyhow. Bert Becker, the old Fox man, now building guns, made an arm for Nash Buckingham, which they claim is patterning above 93 per cent with copper shot No. 4.

My own gun showed an average pattern of 57 per cent at 60 yards; this for a few shots. A longer string should have reduced that percentage, which is abnormal.

Just to get away from the big guns, I am giving the results of using ordinary chilled and Lubaloy shot, in a 16-gauge Ithaca, as copied from "Modern Shotguns."

Super X, 6c, 1½ ounces, 275 pellets, 16-gauge, 30-inch circle:

40 yards	60 yards
197	115
216	132
202	91
228	112
200	115
<hr/>	
Average 208=75.64 %	Average 113=41.09 %

Super X, Lubaloy, 1½ ounces, 425 pellets, No. 7½, 16-gauge:

40 yards	60 yards
346	187
320	198
348	185
350	178
331	186
<hr/>	
Average 339=79.76 %	Average 187=44 %

These are rather higher patterns in Lubaloy than are commonly thrown by a 12-gauge trap gun with 7½ shot, it is to be noted; and while No. 6 shot should normally throw higher patterns than 7½, yet the larger shot fell well under in percentages in this test. The improvement might well be ascribed to copper shot; and the manner in which the Lubaloy shot carry on to 60 yards indicates less pellet injury in the bore.

Now let the cartridge factories go to it, always with the idea of eventually giving us 100-per-cent patterns for long-range guns; and may the devil take the hindmost!

The Stevens Ideal 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ Action

By ALLYN H. TEDMON

WITH the unquestioned renewal of interest in free-rifle, or Schuetzen, shooting, there comes to us once more that great personal pleasure of building and rebuilding a pet rifle. And such a rifle to fill the bill actually and artistically must be a single-shot; preferably a single-shot built on an action of our choice for both strength and beauty.

In confining ourselves to single-shot rifle actions we have still left to us several makes, the manufacture of which has long since ceased, that hallow the sacred shooting days of the past, and are yet ready and able to usher in the glad hopes of the future.

First of all comes the Ballard, and for the small-bore men and those building rifles of the low-power variety there is no better action made. But the Ballard has its limitations as to strength.

Then we have the stanch old Winchester. For strength there is none better; and many there have been and many there are of the beautiful rifles founded upon this great action.

The Remington-Hepburn must not be overlooked, for as a single-shot action it stood with the best. Especially that rare model of the Hepburn which had an under lever in place of the more common lever at the side of the frame. Just the other day I saw one of these lever-action Hepburns in A. W. Peterson's shop in Denver that belonged to Mr. C. W. Rowland, of Boulder, Colo., the grand old rifleman of Colorado.

There is also the hammerless Sharps, that makes up most beautifully into a free rifle; and for strength—well, nothing need be said. And as for beauty of design in the finished rifle, this great single-shot hammerless has no peer. The Petersons of Denver recently finished two grand rifles built on this action.

The foregoing, with two exceptions, are the single-shot actions usually selected for building free rifles, but they one and all have the same fault: the breech block when coming into place behind the cartridge head slides straight up. Unless you push the loaded cartridge completely into the chamber before you pull up the lever you have a buckled shell. There is, however, one American single-shot action that has beauty and strength, and in addition its solidly supported breech block rocks into place instead of sliding straight up. This action is the Stevens Ideal Model 44 $\frac{1}{2}$.

As you know, the original Stevens action was the Tip-

Up. Following this action (and, by the way, for small-bore shooting this is still a hard one to beat even to this day, and there are thousands of them yet in constant use) the Stevens Company brought out what they called their Stevens Ideal Model 44. This Model 44 action was a good action in its day, and in the grades above the No. 44 it is still a good, strong action for ordinary black-powder pressures. But it was not considered safe for the pressures developed by the present-day smokeless powders; so about 1904 the company brought out an action that they called the Stevens Ideal Model 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. This action was and is one of the best single-shot actions ever produced by any individual or company.

But in spite of this fact, and also the fact that many of us have always bet our money on this Stevens Ideal Model 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ action, my reason for writing of it at length is that there seems to be a feeling among some of our pen-riflemen, and others, that this Stevens action is not a strong action, and that it is suited only for such cartridges as the .32-40, .38-55, etc., while as a matter of fact the Stevens Ideal Action Model 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ was made by the Stevens factory for such cartridges as the .30-30 and the .30-40 U. S. Army of that time.

The reason for this feeling, I think I have discovered, is that so many of the old Model 44 Ideals were sold and put to use over the country, that this latter action is the better known; and as a result, when one speaks of a Stevens Ideal the mind pictures the Model 44. Now the Model 44 probably is not strong enough for the present-day high-pressures, but for such cartridges as the .32-40, .38-55, and the like it has no peer among the actions here mentioned. And many there are who prefer the dropping block of the Model 44 to the blocks of any of the rest. In my opinion the Stevens Ideal Model 44 is in the same class with the Ballard. Personally, I prefer the Model 44 action for a small-bore rifle, and I own a very nice Stevens Ideal No. 47 of this model, in the .22 long-rifle caliber.

But the Stevens Ideal Model 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ is an entirely different rifle action. It was built primarily to withstand the pressures of the new loadings of smokeless powders, and was issued regularly by the factory with smokeless-steel barrels at an extra charge of \$3. Let us please get this into our heads; and

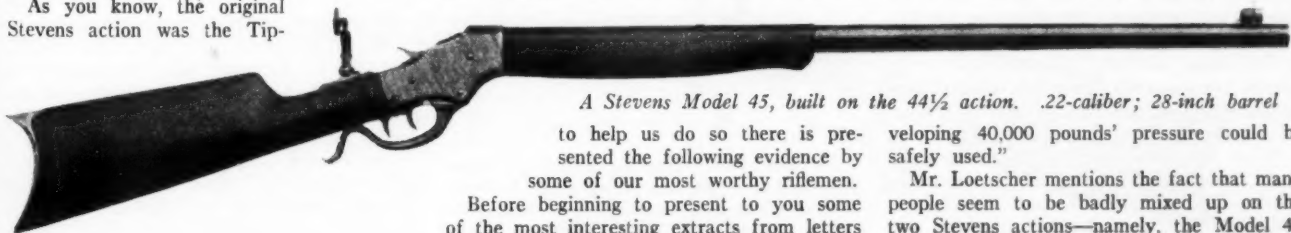
let me make a very necessary and willing acknowledgment: In a few words I may say that this story would not have been possible had it not been for the ever-ready help and advice of Alfred Loetscher, a rifleman whom most of us know by reputation if not personally.

Mr. Loetscher has written letters and given both time and money in helping to assemble the material he and I offer here. He is a real rifleman in every sense of the word. I am not. I have not a mathematically turned mind, for one thing; and so let me ask that you thank Mr. Loetscher for the real meat of this thing, and me for only the writing end of it.

The problem now is, Where shall we begin? I have statements, letters, etc., from Newton, Lovell, Peterson, Niedner, Landis, Loetscher, and others. Which shall we place first? Goodness, I wish there were room to print every word I have, for every word would be of interest to you no matter what rifle action you use or admire most. Here on the top is a letter from Alfred Loetscher:

"The reason I like the 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ action so well is on account of the rocking motion the breech block gives when closing the action. This feature is very desirable as it will seat a cartridge that enters snug—as, for instance, in a closely chambered rifle—and do it easily and without danger of breaking or denting the cartridge case. In the Winchester single-shot type, also the German I have, cases have to be seated almost all the way or the breech block will dent or bend them as it comes up. Had Stevens known enough to make side walls on the 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ a full $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch higher, they would have produced an action the like the world never saw before. As it is we have to be satisfied, and can be satisfied that for medium-power cartridges of .25-35 and .30-30 type it is sufficiently strong; yet one can not help but wish they had made it as noted above."

In the same letter Mr. Loetscher has the following to say: "I wrote Niedner for his opinion about the strength of the 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ action. He said he was rather skeptical in recommending anything heavier for this action than the .30-40-220 Krag pressures, 38,000 pounds. Mr. Coble, of the Niedner Rifle Corporation, stated that it was his opinion that if a Mann-Niedner type firing pin were installed in the breech block, loads de-



A Stevens Model 45, built on the 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ action. .22-caliber; 28-inch barrel

veloping 40,000 pounds' pressure could be safely used."

Mr. Loetscher mentions the fact that many people seem to be badly mixed up on the two Stevens actions—namely, the Model 44 and the Model 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. "However," he goes

on to say, "I think we have no need to worry about pressures in the 44½ action. Thirty-eight thousand to 40,000 pounds is really more pressure than is safe to use in shells of the .25-35 and .30-30 type of cartridges, the .30-40 being an exception. The first two shells were never intended to be subjected to such pressures."

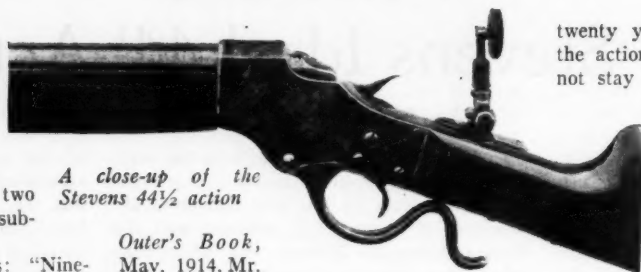
And again Mr. Loetscher says: "Ninety-tenths of us ordinary shooters have no use for anything more powerful than the .25-35. This is a nice all-around cartridge for anything the average shooter wants." I wish space were available for all the nice things that follow in favor of this fine little cartridge.

To Mr. Loetscher we are also indebted for the following from Mr. Hervey Lovell, the Indianapolis gunsmith and rifleman: "I admire the small frame of the Stevens; and the block pushes in the shell. It is the most handsome rifle after the No. 6½ Ballard, which won't stand the .25-35. The Stevens has some faults—curable: The hammer spur gouges the cleaning rod; the lower tang needs a dowel pin to make it and the stock rigid; parts are only skin-deep hard and need pack-box hardening for two hours. My .22 Hi-Power Stevens stood awful abuse. Overloads, 3,400 feet velocity; and finally with a stuck case (.32-40 necked down and soft) in a fit of temper I broke the lever off. This rifle won \$300 cash in 200-yard match using 60-grain bullet, copper jacket, handmade, with 19 grains of Lightning. The barrel was .22 W. R. F. Winchester, nickel, rethreaded. The rifle was tight after 3,000 rounds Lightning and 300 rounds 27 grains No. 18 du Pont. It was a No. 47 model (44½ action), set triggers, bore and throat spotless, and not enlarged by this awful Lightning stuff."

"When Stevens is smooth in action it is the finest working action known for such cartridges as .25-35, and ones I see weekly are as good after 50,000 rounds of .32-40-180 as new guns. I see five of the No. 47 model every match; all are over twenty years old. The best thing I know of the Stevens is its everlasting quality or long life; and when a good one is found, grab it and hang on. I have owned every model Stevens but Tip-Up, and the No. 82 model (highest one in the old catalogues)." And that from a man who has shot and owned them all, nearly, as he says.

Do you remember back in 1914 or thereabouts, when the .25 High-Power was being borne by such men as N. H. Roberts, Charles Newton, Niedner, and the like? Well, the original rifle made by Mr. Niedner for Mr. Roberts passed from Mr. Roberts to Mr. B. W. Swan, of Erie, Pa. In a letter of several years ago Mr. Swan has the following to say regarding that rifle, as well as Stevens rifles generally:

"I've just been reading your article in *April Arms and the Man* * * * in which you speak of a Stevens rifle that Mr. Roberts had Mr. Niedner rechamber for him. In



A close-up of the Stevens 44½ action

Outer's Book, May, 1914, Mr. Roberts describes this gun, and tells who he finally sold it to. This rifle was everything he said it was, and I had it for about five years and then sold it.

"I think just as you do about these fine Stevens single-shot rifles. It's a great loss to the rifle-shooting fraternity to have their manufacture discontinued. Nevertheless, there's dozens of them in private hands all over the country; the second-hand dealers don't get them because they won't pay any price the owner will take. The only way is to insert a want ad.

"I got a Stevens 45 with 44½ action, double-set triggers, from a private party. The gun was chambered for the .25-21 shell. I sent the barrel to Niedner and had him rechamber it for the .25-35 shell. This I load with 22 to 25 grains of No. 20 and 86-grain bullet, soft-point. As far as I have tested it I believe I am going to have a very accurate gun."

And here's what C. S. Landis has to say: "As with the rifles you mention, I received more enjoyment than with later weapons. The Stevens rifle I had the most experience with was a high-grade Model 52 Schuetzen which had two breech blocks and a .25-21 smokeless-steel and a .22 long-rifle barrel. I wore out the .22 barrel and then had it replaced by a Pope barrel and used that combination until the action wore out. This rifle was unusually satisfactory for fifteen or

twenty years of continuous use, but when the action became worn too much it would not stay cocked in cold weather; * * *

I disposed of it to someone in a warmer climate.

"This had the No. 44½ action. The reason I liked the Stevens was that it was very accurate. The action seated the cartridges well, the rifle had good balance, it was nicely finished, at least on the outside, and the set triggers were very satisfactory. There is no comparison between this rifle and similar weapons and the present-day * * * single-shots which sell for a fraction of the cost of the old high-grade Stevens rifle. Such a rifle as I had would cost nearly \$200 today if you could get it. * * * Even if it was merely for the sake of old association, I wish I owned half a dozen of those old high-grade Stevens single-shots."

Of course you may say that the .25-21 cartridge was no test for a rifle action. True you are, but read what C. E. Howard, the North Park, Colo., cattelman and rifleman has put on paper: "Regarding the No. 44½ Stevens action: I did have one of Mr. Newton's for a while and tried it out quite a lot. It used the .30-40 (Krag) shell, necked to .22 and used the Savage 70-grain soft-point bullet at a velocity of about 3,200 f. s. I loaded my own cartridges, with, if I remember correctly, 34 grains Lightning powder. While I did not use this rifle extensively it seemed to stand up very well. I got 5-shot groups at 200 yards of about 4 inches on an average. The rifle had a 26-inch No. 2 barrel of smokeless steel and made a very neat single-shot."

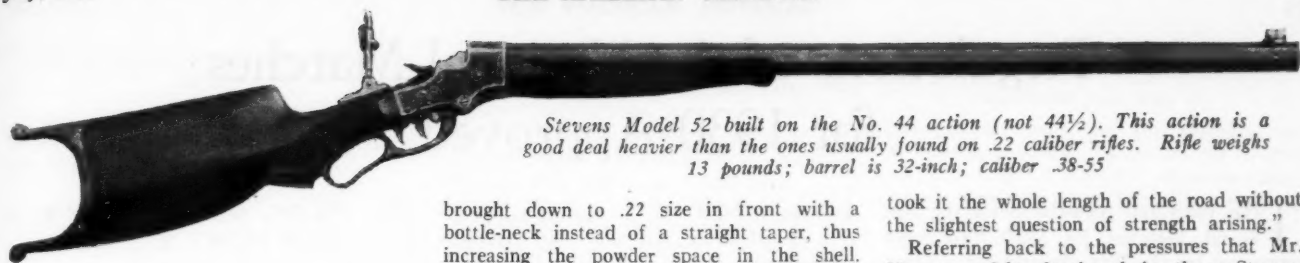
I have a letter from a Mr. H. A. Stillwell, of Greenfield, Mass., in which he mentions one of these fine Stevens 44½ rifles with a nickel-steel barrel chambered for the Krag shell necked down to the .25 caliber. He says the date of these rifles was about 1911. "It is a Stevens 44½ single trigger, plain stock, with a .25-20 Winchester nickel-steel No. 3 barrel, 28 inches long, 14-inch twist, Krag shell necked down for the .25-20 86-grain bullet, close chamber, no resizing of necks, and the load (maximum) was 30 grains Lightning, supposed to give 3,000 foot-seconds velocity. It was a wonder with this load up to 300 yards."

There are, as Mr. Swan says in his letter, dozens of these fine rifles yet in private hands. Apparently there were a good many of them rebarreled to shoot this special necked-down Krag load. I find in the old *Outer's Book* of the time many articles about these rifles, and for the most part they were made up on Stevens 44½ actions.

The other day I asked that master craftsman, A. W. Peterson, what he thought of the Stevens 44½ action. He took a beautiful one down from the rack, and while he fondly turned it in his hands, said: "Next to the Ballard (Mr. Peterson loves the Ballard) I think the Stevens is the best because it has a push-up to the cartridge. The set trigger is not expensive but is good. As to



Showing the working parts of the Stevens 44½ action. Upper cut shows about the position of parts with action closed; and lower cut, with action open



Stevens Model 52 built on the No. 44 action (not 44½). This action is a good deal heavier than the ones usually found on .22 caliber rifles. Rifle weighs 13 pounds; barrel is 32-inch; caliber .38-55

strength, it will stand any reasonable load made. I consider it a far stronger action than the Ballard." I have had the opportunity to visit the shop of Mr. Peterson rather often for a number of years. As you know, he handles a good many rifles during the year, and many of these he buys and resells, or holds for sale for the different owners. In all this time I can not remember over three or four Stevens Model 44½ action rifles that I ever saw offered for sale in the Peterson shop, and every one of them was promptly picked up. They are actually hard to get. The owners are apparently loath to part with them.

But there is one letter left on the pile that I wish I could give you every word of. It is one that I shall hide down in my files among those of my father and mother—the ones that I intend to keep. It is from a man who helped to put the high-power, high-velocity loads across—Mr. Charles Newton. The following—merely bits of my correspondence with him—will be of especial interest as bearing upon the use he made of the plain factory models of Stevens Ideal Model 44½ rifles, not the fine high-priced issues, and will throw some light on the birth of the modern high-velocity cartridges:

"My development work in the ultra high-power cartridges was done, at first, largely with the Winchester single-shot and the Stevens 44½ actions. The reason for this was that I had them on hand, and when I wanted to work out a new cartridge I had only the barrel to have made to order.

"Taking the case of the original .22 High-Power, now known as the .22 Savage High-Power, the first rifle using a .25-25 Stevens straight shell tapered down to .22 at the front end was a Winchester single-shot, the next, taking a .28-30 Stevens straight shell tapered down to .22 at the front end, was a Stevens No. 44½, and this was followed by

brought down to .22 size in front with a bottle-neck instead of a straight taper, thus increasing the powder space in the shell. This was the immediate predecessor of the .25-35 shell reduced to .22 size at the muzzle and which became the .22 Savage High-Power. Later my No. 44½ Stevens was again rechambered to take the Krag shell necked down to .22 size, and made the best woodchuck rifle I ever used. It gave the .22 Savage High-Power bullet a muzzle velocity of 3,276 f. s., and the accuracy was superb. Ed Howard, then of Rand, Colo., fired this rifle a string of 50 shots, in 10-shot groups, at 200 yards, muzzle rest, and his 10-shot groups averaged something like ¾ inches in diameter, if memory serves correctly, while the largest was but 4½ inches."

Now all ye who dare not trust your valu-

took it the whole length of the road without the slightest question of strength arising."

Referring back to the pressures that Mr. Newton safely developed in these Stevens Model 44½ rifles, he says in another place: "In all my experimental work I always aimed at 54,000 pounds as the maximum pressure for service work, and while at first I did not have pressure guns to determine it I later got them and verified my former work. In none of my work did I ever have a blowup, or so far as I know come anywhere near having one, * * *."

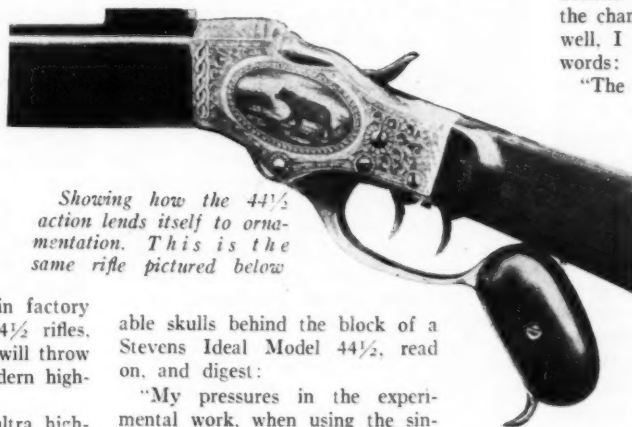
Mr. Newton finally developed from the .405 Winchester shell necked down to .25 caliber a very powerful combination. In his accounts of the time, which may be read in the old numbers of the *Outer's Book*, he tells of using this big shell in the Stevens 44½ actions. However, the size of the shell cut the chamber end of the barrel so thin that—well, I will just let him tell it in his own words:

"The crest of the wave in the .25-caliber single-shot cartridges was represented by the .405 Winchester shell necked down to .25-caliber size; but there were the previous steps leading to the crest to be accounted for.

"The first of these was the .28-30 Stevens straight shell formed in a straight taper to .25 caliber at the muzzle. This was used in the 44½ Stevens actions by myself and some friends, but was but little better than the .25-35 shell, as it held but little more powder. Then I went to the Krag shell necked to .25 caliber, still in the Stevens 44½ actions, and that was a regular humdinger of a shell for woodchuck, giving some 2,90 f. s. with 117-grain gullet.

"It was following this that I developed the .405 shell necked down to .25, and for the first time I turned to the Winchester single-shot actions because the diameter of the shell was so great that it left the chamber walls of the Stevens, in so far as they were in the threaded shank of the barrel, too thin to inspire confidence. Of course, the diameter of the barrel shank was fixed and the larger the chamber cut in it the thinner the walls were left, and it was

(Continued on page 21)

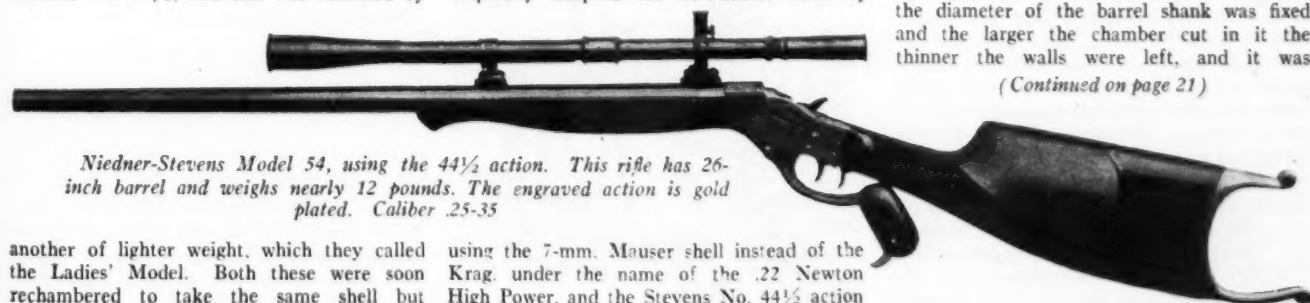


Showing how the 44½ action lends itself to ornamentation. This is the same rifle pictured below

able skulls behind the block of a Stevens Ideal Model 44½, read on, and digest:

"My pressures in the experimental work, when using the single-shot rifles, were not taken instrumentally, but I learned to gauge them pretty well by the compression of the primers, and they ran around 54,000 pounds per square inch. I never kept pressures down through any fear of the strength of the actions, and never saw any indications that the actions were not amply strong for anything we wished to ask of them.

"The Krag cartridge shell necked down to .22 size and provided with the Savage .22 High-Power bullet represented 'farthest North' in that caliber, although it was subsequently adapted for bolt-action rifles by



Niedner-Stevens Model 54, using the 44½ action. This rifle has 26-inch barrel and weighs nearly 12 pounds. The engraved action is gold plated. Caliber .25-35

another of lighter weight, which they called the Ladies' Model. Both these were soon rechambered to take the same shell but

using the 7-mm. Mauser shell instead of the Krag, under the name of the .22 Newton High Power, and the Stevens No. 44½ action

Regulations of the National Matches for 1930 Approved

THE rules and regulations for the National Matches for 1930 have been approved by the War Department. These Matches will be conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 24 to September 14, 1930, both dates inclusive. Col. Hu B. Myers, having been retired from active duty at his own request, will be succeeded as Executive Officer of the National Matches by Col. Osmun Latrobe, who was assistant to the Executive Officer last year. Lieut. Col. Francis C. Endicott will be the Assistant Executive officer, and Colonel Myers will be present at the Matches in an advisory capacity. The Small-Arms Firing School will fill the week from Sunday, August 24, to Saturday, August 30, 1930. The matches of the National Rifle Association program will be fired from Monday, September 1, to Sunday, September 7, 1930, and the National Rifle and Pistol Matches will be held from Monday, September 8, to Sunday, September 14, 1930. Among the changes made in the rules and regulations governing these matches are the following:

Provision has been made for the Naval Reserve to have one team from each Naval District, including the District of Columbia. The Naval Reserve teams have been classified with the National Guard or State Troops. The Coast Guard team will be classified with teams of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Organized Reserves.

The U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1903, equipped with either the old service model stock or the pistol-grip type C modified stock and with either the knurled head or headless cocking piece, is authorized for firing these matches.

It has been decided that a competitor, either an individual or a team shooting member or alternate, can have but a single status. If he belongs to the Regular Services, he can compete only in such status and in the arm or branch to which he actually belongs. A competitor who is a National Guard Officer and holds also a Reserve commission will be allowed to shoot in his National Guard status only. Members of the Naval Reserve will also have the status of the National Guard. Members of the Regular Service who have Reserve commissions will be permitted to shoot in their regular status only. A civilian competitor is one who is a bona fide civilian without any military affiliations whatsoever, either Regular, Reserve, or National Guard, although members of the R. O. T. C. and

trainees of the C. M. T. Camps are properly classified as civilians. Any competitor reporting in any but his proper status as set forth above will be ineligible to compete and his team shall be disqualified in any match in which any of its specified members have so entered in a false status.

A competitor desiring to challenge the correctness of any official bulletin must pay \$1 to the Chief Statistical Officer. If the challenge is sustained and it is decided that the bulletin in question is incorrect, the money will be returned to him immediately. Otherwise the money will be forfeited.

The allowances for transportation and subsistence, or reimbursements, provided for members of the several National Match rifle teams, and the former strengths of such teams, remain unchanged.

Commutation of rations for members of authorized teams will be as follows: \$1.50 per day, while traveling by the shortest usually traveled route (except where allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile, including subsistence, is authorized).

One dollar and twenty cents per day while at the National Matches and Small-Arms Firing School, not to exceed 22 days (including period of August 24 to September 19, 1930).

Each team captain upon arrival at Camp Perry shall present to the Executive Officer of the National Matches an order in triplicate signed by the Adjutant General of the State or other proper authority, designating the team officials and other members of the team, giving their home addresses and certifying as to their eligibility under the rules and regulations. The list shall contain the names of not to exceed 15 eligibles, from among whom the team, including the team captain and team coach, shall be finally selected.



1930 FIRING SCHEDULE—N. R. A. CAMP PERRY MATCHES

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31

Dewar Preliminary (Small Bore).

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

Leech Cup Match.

Navy Match.

Individual Short Range.

Individual Long Range.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

Wimbledon Cup Match.

Wright Match.

Civilian Club Members'.

Coast Guard Rapid-Fire Match.

Small-Bore Wimbledon.

Short-Range Team.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Scott Match.

Marine Corps Cup.

Members' Match.

N. R. A. Ind. Pistol Champ.

N. R. A. Ind. Free-Rifle Champ.

Varmint Rifle Match (Any Rifle).

Interclub Long-Range Team.

Short-Range Two-Man Team.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

President's Match.

Crowell Match.

Chemical Warfare.

Camp Perry Individual (Small Bore).

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Enlisted Men's Team.

Championship Regimental Team.

Civilian Interclub Team.

American Legion Team.

Long-Range Two-Man Team.

Small-Bore Free Rifle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Herrick Team Match.

N. R. A. Pistol Team.

East-and-West Team.

Railwaymen's International.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Dewar International.

NOTE.—The regular program of single-entry pistol matches will be fired during the week of September 1-6. Re-Entry High Power, including Running Deer, Small Bore, Pistol, and Shotgun Skeet Matches, as well as all classes of "Skid-doo" souvenir medal matches, are programmed as in the past.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM TRY-
OUTS

(Continued from page 7)

June 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the scores for the high ten are given in that order:

	Standing	Kneeling	Prone	Total
1. Renshaw—	92 88	93 91	94 92	550
	89 89	95 93	92 93	551
	86 85	96 95	92 93	547
	83 86	93 92	97 97	548
	84 89	89 93	94 97	546
Total				2,742
Average	87.1	93	94.1	1,096.8
2. Sharp—	86 93	85 88	93 93	538
	85 88	91 90	95 97	546
	85 85	92 90	93 94	539
	83 89	92 90	94 92	550
	92 88	84 94	97 97	552
Total				2,725
Average	88.4	89.6	94.5	1,090
3. Fisher—	82 88	90 87	94 94	535
	82 87	94 94	94 97	545
	82 86	92 91	98 93	542
	86 90	89 91	97 97	550
	86 80	93 94	92 95	549
Total				2,715
Average	84.9	91.5	95.1	1,086
4. Seitzinger—	92 85	86 90	97 98	548
	81 82	90 90	94 97	534
	79 81	94 97	96 96	543
	87 81	87 91	91 95	532
	84 87	95 96	97 94	553
Total				2,710
Average	83.9	91.6	95.5	1,084
5. Swanson—	84 85	93 95	96 95	548
	82 85	92 92	93 95	539
	81 81	93 93	98 96	542
	84 82	89 90	94 94	533
	78 88	91 93	98 97	545
Total				2,707
Average	83	92.1	95.6	1,082.8
6. Bruce—	86 78	87 88	95 95	529
	77 87	92 92	94 92	534
	90 89	90 92	94 94	549
	91 85	92 96	97 91	552
	79 82	89 91	94 98	533
Total				2,697
Average	84.4	90.9	94.4	1,078.8
7. Parsons—	73 78	90 90	95 97	523
	73 84	91 88	94 92	522
	77 82	90 93	92 94	528
	80 86	93 93	93 97	542
	78 86	93 90	96 93	536
Total				2,651
Average	79.7	91.1	94.3	1,060.4
8. Spooner—	69 87	88 87	92 92	515
	80 83	88 92	94 92	529
	85 82	84 88	95 93	527
	78 80	85 90	93 95	521
	73 86	93 94	93 96	535
Total				2,627
Average	80.3	88.9	93.5	1,050.8
9. Adams—	74 83	89 83	96 95	520
	77 76	83 89	95 98	518
	81 75	95 94	97 94	536
	80 77	88 87	95 95	522
	79 81	90 89	92 99	530
Total				2,626
Average	78.3	88.7	95.6	1,050.4
10. Mollerstrom—	80 82	77 87	95 96	517
	83 77	87 91	96 99	533
	84 71	83 91	96 95	520
	78 80	83 91	91 91	514
	77 80	93 87	95 95	527
Total				2,611
Average	79.2	87.0	94.9	1,044.4

As a result of this firing the following is announced as the Team:

Maj. J. K. Boles, Field Artillery, Team Captain;

Maj. J. S. Hatcher, Ordnance Dept., Adjutant;

Lieut. S. R. Hinds, Infantry, Coach;

Mr. Harry N. Renshaw, Nogales, Ariz.;

Sergt. Joe B. Sharp, 8th Infantry;

Gy. Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S. M. C.;

Mr. Russell F. Seitzinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Dr. Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.;

Mr. William L. Bruce, Cheyenne, Wyo.;

Mr. Frank T. Parsons, Washington, D. C.

All but two of these men are old hands at the International game, and these two, Swanson and Parsons, both came within a very few points of making last year's team, and have made remarkable improvements in their shooting ability since that time.

From personal observation of all International Teams since 1921 except those of 1927 and 1928, I feel qualified to say that the United States has never had the honor of being represented by as strong a bunch of straight shooters as the seven selected for this year.

For comparison with last year's tryout scores, considering the five high men as the team and averaging all their scores during the entire tryout, we find that the 1930 team has an average team score of nearly 5,440, as against nearly 5,325 for last year. In other words, the team averaged in the tryouts just 2 points below the world's-record score made by the Swiss at Stockholm last year.

In my opinion, this phenomenal shooting was due primarily to the superb ammunition made by the Ordnance Department for this year's team, and the good weather conditions which prevailed during the entire week of the tryouts. While this year's bullet, due to its velocity of 2,210 feet per second, is in the air about one-fifth longer than with the standard velocity of 2,700, its extreme accuracy and the ease with which it may be shot in all positions will much more than compensate for the few points which may be lost, due to wind. One day during the week prior to the tryouts, the candidates were practicing with a wind varying from 10 to 30 miles per hour, and from 10 to 4 o'clock. Naturally (since it is only about 2 inches from a 10 to an 8 on the International target), the scores weren't so good, and some of the shooters felt that a higher velocity cartridge would help—until some were fired, without any improvement in scores.

There were many "high spots" in the five days' fighting for places on the Team, the most outstanding being the race for seventh place between Parsons and Henry Adams, both of whom have distinguished themselves in intercollegiate shooting, and may be counted upon as excellent material for future International Teams. I regret that neither time nor space permit mentioning many other interesting features of the tryouts, such as Sharp's topping the present individual standing record by four points in his last two days' shooting. Let us hope that there will be an equal number of interesting things to hear about after August 9, when Major Hatcher will give you the real dope on the Big Match.

NOTE: Since the publication of my article in the May issue, the dates of the matches have been advanced eight days, which will cause the big match to be fired on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of August, and the small-bore on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. This necessitates the Team sailing at an earlier date, and tentative reservations have been made for the Team to sail on the Red Star Liner *Lapland*, sailing July 11, from New York.

THE STEVENS IDEAL 44½ ACTION

(Continued from page 19)

these thinner walls, not any apprehensions as to locking strength, which led me to give up the Stevens for the larger diameter shells; but the diameter of the Krag shells gave me no concern, and I tested them out most thoroughly in the Stevens, both in .22 and .25 calibers."

No doubt the Editor thinks it about time to call a halt; but for the benefit of some of you fellows who are contemplating building yourself a modern single-shot from some one of our different good old actions, I consider it important to include the following, also taken from one of Mr. Newton's letters:

"As to the firing-pin question in the single-shots, I learned by experience that as soon as I got one of those rifles the first thing to do was to take out the firing pin and throw it as far as I could and make a new one out of a 60d wire nail. The original pins were hardened and might break at any time; the wire nail was left soft and would stand a lifetime of use. The Winchesters had so large a nose on the firing pin, and consequently a hole for it through the face of the breech block, that when the pressures were sent up, as I sent them, the primers would pierce; so I always drilled out the firing-pin hole and bushed it down to the size of a wire shingle nail, cut off the nose of the firing pin and inserted a new nose in the form of a section of that wire shingle nail, and that rifle was all right for life so far as the firing pin was concerned. The section of the nail was left soft.

"The Stevens firing pins never gave trouble by letting the primers pierce, as the firing-pin hole was small and the angle of the pin considerably off a direct line with the bore, thus not driving back as easily as if it were parallel with the bore; but they would break off at the nose. The Winchester holes were too large, and the pins also broke off at the nose, due to the hardening."

And that's that. More can be said. Yes; a whole issue of the RIFLEMAN could be given over to the subject and then we would have reams of the same thing left, because the Stevens Ideal Model 44½ was probably one of the greatest, if not the greatest, single-shot rifle action ever built by any factory in America.

SEA GIRT INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT
SEA GIRT, N. J.

Announcement has been made that the Thirty-Seventh Annual Sea Girt Interstate Shooting Tournament, conducted by the New Jersey State Rifle Association, will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from September 16 to 21 inclusive.

The fixing of these dates will permit the shooters who attend the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, to stop over at Sea Girt and participate in the historic Dryden Trophy, The Sadler, Nevada Trophy, The Spencer, Libbey Trophy, and other matches.

THE 7-MM. .30-06 AND .300 MAGNUM ON GAME

(Continued from page 11)

patch, until Pete and the Skipper arrived and informed us that he had gone over the hill with the cubs. Pete took up the track of the wounded bear while Jim and I skinned out the old sow, a small but beautiful specimen. Ross and Snyder thought her about a 4-year-old, though the Indians maintained that "she maybeso 20-year old." At any rate, her tenderloins fried in the Dutch oven were excellent eating. Pete was unable to follow the 2-year-old, as it had stopped bleeding.

While looking for Harry's wounded grizzly I located a band of some twelve caribou a couple of miles away in a little mountain meadow, with one old white-necked bull among them. After skinning out the bear I left the party, to have a look at said bull. I worked up to within 300 yards of the bunch, crawling the last quarter of a mile through wet meadow grass, and stopped in the last fringe of scrub fir. It was some time before I located the old fellow, as he had lain down in tall grass. While I was looking him over he got up and stretched. I could see he had one good shovel at least, and the top formation was wide enough for a good head, so decided to take him.

Slipping the sling on my left arm I crawled out in full view, and was within 220 yards when I decided it was foolish to get any closer as I could kill him easily much farther away. However, I wanted another look at his head. Because of his movements while feeding I was still unable to count his points through my glasses. I had crawled forward only when their heads were down; when they raised their heads to look and chew, I remained motionless.

Using my .300 Magnum and hand loads of 60 grains du Pont No. 15½ and the Government 172-grain 9-degree National Match bullet with point filed off and cavity drilled therein, I held on the tip of shoulder joint over the heart. From a perfect prone position I could plainly hear the bullet strike. The bull rose up on his hind legs, and turned with his rump to me as he did so. He stood thus for several seconds while I held on his rump debating whether to shoot again or not. Then he suddenly fell heavily on his left side. The bullet tore off the top of his heart and lodged under the skin of the left shoulder, breaking the bones of both shoulders where the legs joined, and was perfectly mushroomed.

I was disappointed to find that this caribou carried very few points on the lower parts of his antlers, though he had a fine top formation and one good shovel, with twenty-one points in all. He was an old fellow, in poor flesh, and was as gaunt as a grayhound. I packed his head and hide 2 miles on my back to my horse.

We spent five or six more very hard days working past on the north side of the Three Sisters and Mount Ida, down the Little Salmon into the Big Salmon, or McGregor (the head of the Fraser River), from which point

we turned over the mountain on an old trail to the railroad. As we chased those heavily-laden pack horses up onto the right of way and headed for Bend, some 2 miles up the track, I wondered just how much of that outfit we would ever find if a train came along. None of those Indian ponies had ever seen an auto, let alone a locomotive.

As we were a bit shy of pack horses I had packed my saddle horse as soon as we got into the mountains from Hudson's Hope, and walked, packing my rifle 20 to 30 miles a day for the balance of the trip. In going over the Continental Divide from Fish Creek to the Little Salmon, we passed some of the finest mountain scenery in America. Many of the mountains were almost completely covered with huge glaciers. Pieces of these were continually breaking off, and made a thundering noise as they crashed down into the valley. We saw many moose and some more caribou while crossing the Divide. The McGregor is a wonderful moose country.

I never worked with better or more congenial companions than Slim Cowart, Jim Ross, Joe McFarland, and the Callean boys. Anyone contemplating a trip down the Peace will do well to get in touch with Slim Cowart, of Prince George, B. C.; and for a pack trip, Jim Ross, of Hudson's Hope.

From information gathered on this trip, and from my own previous experience with big game, I believe that there is no .30-caliber rifle that can be depended upon to give clean kills up to 300 yards with one shot under all hunting conditions, such as raking or running shots, on such game as elk, the large woodland caribou, moose, big grizzly, or Alaska brown bear. I do not think the 7-mm. with 139-grain bullet large enough for even sheep and goats, though with 175-grain it would no doubt prove a better killer. Mr. Paul's 20-inch Springfield proved to me conclusively that the 20-inch barrel is too short for proper results with 180-grain bullets, and that the 220-grain is the best bullet for this length of barrel. The short barrel fails to give the 180-grain sufficient velocity to produce the regular explosive effect this bullet has at 2,700 feet, from a 24-inch barrel. For our largest game—namely, large bull elk and caribou, moose, grizzly, and Alaska brown, and even for mountain goats—I believe rifles such as the .375 Magnum, .35 and .400 Whelen, .350 Magnum, and the Winchesters of .35 and .405 caliber, will give cleaner kills with fewer shots than any .30-caliber, though game must be hit vitally to kill with any rifle. Of course, an expert rifleman from prone or sitting positions can easily account for all species with the .30-06 or .300 Magnum. But I've never seen the man to date that can always place his bullet in the vitals of game when it is running, or under adverse conditions. Not all men who go after big game are expert riflemen, and I believe these especially will do well to use a rifle of sufficient power to give a reasonable chance of killing or stopping game with any fairly well-placed body hit.

WILDERNESS SIDE ARMS

(Continued from page 14)

deer with the .38 S. & W. Special, but find the .38-40, .44-40, .44 Special, and .45 Colt and Auto. Colt far more effective. Penetration is essential, and diameter helps enormously. Velocity, in my experience, has little or nothing to do with it, other things being equal. Full-mantled bullets go through where lead bullets slug out on bones and stop.

The shooting of black bears with a side arm is somewhat of a gamble, and is recommended only to bachelors and cross-country runners. I have gotten away with it on two occasions; but I lose less perspiration when I use a rifle. On one occasion my .38-40 bullet scarcely got through the forehead and into the brain. The other time only two of the five shots I fired seemed truly effective. And a friend who is an expert pistol shot and a cool hunter, fired eight .45 Auto. Colt cartridges into one female black bear, and even the last shot was needed. Sometimes even a black bear charges. It is better to use a rifle.

Elk and moose should never be shot with a side arm unless one is endangered by a charging animal or by starvation. Then one will use anything one has along; but if there is a choice, one should use something with undoubted penetration, and forget the rest. On elk I have found the brain shot to be the only sure shot, and one must be close by and in the proper position to achieve this. Pistol bullets directed toward the heart are sometimes deflected into less vital body regions, and before death comes the animal may be two miles away, or upon the hunter. I have fired .38-40 bullets into the shoulders of elk without knocking them off their feet or sickening them appreciably.

Having never killed moose or grizzly bears with side arms, I must draw from the experiences of friends concerning them. One moose was shot in the top of the head with a .38 Auto. Colt pistol bullet fired by the man he had treed. One cow moose attacked a birch-bark canoe in which two men were foolishly trying to hold a calf moose, and in the scuffle that followed was shot sideways through the head with a .38 S. & W. Special bullet. The third moose contested the trail until shot through the head with a .38 Auto. Colt pistol bullet fired by a friend on horseback. All three bullets were fully metal-cased. One acquaintance told me of killing a moose with a .455 Webley, but told me few of the details.

The only grizzlies killed with side arms, and concerning which I know the details, were killed with 7.65- and 9-mm. Luger pistols. Five bears were slain—two with the 7.65 and three with the 9-mm. The holes of bullet passage were negligible in size, but the bullets got through into brains and heart. However, before one tries such stunts one should remember that in every game country where moose and large bears have abounded men have been mauled and killed by these animals, and that some of the men were armed with powerful rifles.

(Continued on page 34)

SOME COMMENTS ON THE GERMAN .22 LONG-RIFLE TEST

(Continued from page 12)

rifle, the extreme vertical of the first being 3 inches, and the extreme horizontal 1.8 inches. The second target showed an extreme vertical of 2.4 inches. This from machine rest at 100 yards.

"One target was also fired in a .22 Vickers Model 1924, with an extreme vertical of 4.2 inches and horizontal of 1.05 inches.

"On the first target 80 per cent of the shots could be included in a 2-inch circle, the second showed 90 per cent in a 2-inch circle.

"The average velocity is nearly 25 feet less than that of the palma Match or Palma Kleanbore, both of which gave 1,075 muzzle.

Obviously no thorough test could be made of such a small quantity of ammunition, but also it is obvious that no rifleman would continue to shoot ammunition which, out of one box, put on a 3-inch vertical in one rifle, and a 4-inch vertical in another, at 100 yards. No amount of shooting can wipe out 3-inch and 4-inch verticals even though other lots and other rifles improve the general average.

So much for the "R" brand which stirred up the fuss, and the most complete German tests.

Turning to my files I note that late in 1927 I procured a small quantity of "Karlsruhe" so-called nickel-plated bullet .22 Long Rifle ammunition with rustless primers, something new and advertised in German shooting papers—some of which I can read with the aid of a German dictionary and the pictures.

The ammunition was remarkable for two things, the first that it arrived by mail from a regular postman, and yet the United States postal service continued to wave with nary a casualty or untoward happening. Ammunition packed in wooden boxes may be shipped by mail in Germany, and Uncle Sam did not see fit to divert it when it came to his hands.

The second thing was that the bullets were first copper-flashed and then tin-plated, but as I remember it, were advertised as nickel plated. They looked like nickel.

As usual, the quantity being very small, only 100 rounds, I fired three 10-shot strings at 200 yards in a very fine shooting heavy-barrel Martini which has thus far shot everything in the .22 Long Rifle line quite well. The three groups, 10 shots, gave extreme verticals, $7\frac{1}{2}$; $7\frac{1}{4}$, and 9 inches, all of which was not so hot. Peters Tackhole, fired at the same time for comparison: 4, $4\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, all extreme vertical at 200 yards.

The point of impact of the German stuff was 2 inches lower than the Peters, and 8 inches lower than Remington Kleanbore packed in the green-label boxes. The barrel of the rifle used is too heavy to admit of whip or vibration creating dissimilar angles of departure sufficient to account for this.

Powder charge, 1.12 grains of a cylindrical grain, green smokeless; the primer charge, determined for me by the Peters laboratory, averaged .88 grain in weight, or nearly the

propelling charge. Primer was composed of fulminate of mercury, barium nitrate, antimony sulphide, lead sulphocyanate, and glass. Peters reported as the mean velocity, 1,081 feet per second; Remington reported at 1,011 feet over 50 feet, which means slightly higher muzzle velocity, or about 1,040 at the most.

Remington found the chamber pressure to be 14,500 pounds; Peters, 22,000 pounds. This discrepancy is due of course to different methods of pressure taking. In either case it was rather high.

Fired at the Remington plant in machine rest, a Springfield Mann barrel of very high accuracy, and a Vickers, the average of five 10-shot strings was 82 per cent of the shots cutting a 2-inch circle, which is not rated highly in American ammunition plants. In the Vickers, 80 per cent of the shots cut this circle.

The Remington tests were on ammunition of this make and type which they had procured, not on my lot, but the results seemed to be about the same so far as accuracy is concerned.

From all of which it would appear that once more the climate has taken a hand. Gun and ammunition makers found long ago that climate seriously affected gun and ammunition performance, the most remarkable changes taking place when ammunition is imported from the climate of the plant which made it to the climate of an opposition ammunition plant.

The next most remarkable effect of climate is on single-trigger behavior and shotgun patterns, because it is a fact of record that few shotguns will shoot the way the factory says they will, or single triggers perform with the virtue they had when they left the gun plant.

No doubt the German tests were performed carefully and methodically. The fact remains of the failure of German ammunition to shoot in the United States, and the loss of 100 feet per second velocity when our cartridges get to Germany, not to mention a lot of accuracy.

ARTHUR HUBALEK, BARREL-BUILDER EXTRAORDINARY!

By AL BLANCO

FIVE years ago the name of Hubalek was associated only with the shooter himself, Arthur Hubalek, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It was associated particularly with the 25-yard indoor offhand record of 2,484 out of a possible 2,500, made by Mr. Hubalek; also with his piano business.

When he was not shooting indoors at 25 yards, or outdoors at 200 yards, always in the offhand position, Arthur Hubalek was tuning pianos or buying and selling them; but his pleasure was shooting—and they say that when business interferes with pleasure you have got to give up business. That is exactly what Arthur Hubalek did; but he builded better than he knew, because he combined business and pleasure, and struck the happiest combination of his life—the turning out of .22-caliber barrels that are a thing of beauty, and a joy forever.

Hubalek began experimenting five years ago, specializing in the .22 long-rifle caliber; and after two years of close concentration, involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars for equipment, time consumed, and many cases of ammunition, and which included over fifty experimental barrels, he developed a standard of manufacture that insures a product of accuracy above the average. He specializes only in .22-caliber, super-accurate match barrels.

It is not surprising that Arthur Hubalek has been successful in this chosen field. It is not strange that a great many of his barrels are now in use in all parts of the United States by foremost riflemen. Nor is it strange that his barrels hold practically all records—and this achieved all in the space of five short years! Nothing just happens. Arthur Hubalek has achieved success because he has planned carefully. He had an objective; he put his theories into practice.

Over twenty-five years ago Arthur Hubalek learned his trade as a first-class toolmaker with the firm of E. W. Bliss & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and when you combine the ability of a toolmaker and a specialist in pianos with the practical experience of many years of shooting with .22 rifles, you are quite likely to produce something above the average.

Hubalek is making shooting history with his barrels; and whether further records are made with them matters little, because he has already contributed much to the small-bore shooting game in the way of accuracy and information.

He, being of an inventive and ingenious turn of mind, it is only natural to expect that he would also develop a machine rest for testing out these barrels before shipment; and a great many of the Hubalek rests may be found in various parts of the country, in the hands of well-known expert small-bore shots.

The violin by Stradavarius is today practically priceless. One hundred years from today a Hubalek barrel may be almost as valuable and as rare. Who knows?

SHOOTING-GLASSES

THE excellent article, "Spectacles in Shooting," by Dr. J. T. Maxwell, in the May RIFLEMAN, prompts these remarks anent the actual design of shooting-glasses.

To get the proper location of the optical center of your lenses take your gun with you to your eye man and have him mark the spot as you stand in shooting position and then make up lenses as near centered at this point as practicable.

The idea is a proven success and was first demonstrated to me by Dr. Ben Fickes, optometrist, of Massillon, Ohio. Doctor Fickes fixed up two members of the Massillon trap team after a series of defeats and they went down to Canton, Ohio, and brought home the bacon.

NORMAN B. HAYS,
Optometrist.



Conducted by L. Q. Bradley

Twelfth Annual Arizona State Matches

By GORDON BESS

THE twelfth annual match of the Arizona State Rifle Association got off to a flying start, on the morning of Saturday, May 3, on the rifle range at Fort Huachuca.

The eighty shooters, representing some sixteen teams from civilian clubs, Regular Army and National Guard units, the University of Arizona, and the high schools of southern Arizona, were placed in fine humor by three things. The splendid accommodations and food placed at their disposal by the officers and men of the post, the equally splendid range service from the same source, and the beautiful weather conditions under which the first day's program was fired.

Firing was started at 7 o'clock on the State free-rifle classic, the Greenway Trophy Match, an any-rifle, any-sight event, consisting of three sighters and ten shots for record at 1,000 yards.

This match was won by a scope-sighted Springfield with a heavy barrel in the hands of T. J. Immler, Sr., closely followed by H. N. Renshaw of International team fame using a Danish free rifle with scope sight. Sergeant James, 25th Inf., took third, using a straight Service rifle. All three scores were 49.

Weather conditions remained good, and the next event—the State Secretary Team and State Individual Match—was run off in good time. This consists of 600 slow, 200 slow, and 300 rapid, and was won by Arizona National Guard Team No. 1.

The third and last event of the day, the Adjutant General's Match, was hotly contested. It has three stages—200 slow, 200 rapid, and 300 rapid—and was won by 25th Inf. Team No. 1, followed by Tucson Rifle Club No. 1.

This is the most be-trophied match of the program, having four of the twelve cups given. The Adjutant General's cup to the winning team, the Officers' cup for the high officers' team, the Schnabel cup to the high enlisted men's team, and the High School trophy to the high High School team.

Saturday night was given over to the annual meeting and election of officers of the State Rifle Association and a whole lot of plain and fancy sleeping.

Sunday morning dawned, or rather blew in, on the wings of a real Fort Huachuca wind which seemed capable of flopping the barracks end over end.

The day's program of the State Team Championship Match called for the National Match course, but as the day drew on it

was seen that this was impossible. In the pits four men were needed to battle with the wind-blown targets, and even so the firing line was often treated to the sight of targets taking off like airplanes. Under these conditions too much praise can not be given the pit detail.

The thousand-yard scores were low compared to last year's, as was natural, and due to the time taken to fire them it was decided to eliminate the last two ranges, 200 slow and 200 rapid.

The remaining ranges, 600 slow and 300 rapid, were fired under the same cyclonic conditions and the match closed with the Arizona National Guard No. 1 as winner.

While the afternoon's firing was taking its tempestuous course on the rifle range, the State Individual Pistol and Revolver Match was being fired on an improvised range in the lee of a target house. Despite the adverse conditions there was a good turnout and some very fine scores were fired. This match consists of ten shots slow fire at 50 yards, ten timed at 25 yards, and ten rapid at the same range. This is strictly a big-bore event, all guns under .38 caliber being barred.

A cup is given to the high team and medals for high individual shooters with both pistol and revolver. In this case the cup was won by the team of the 10th Cavalry.

Despite the weather conditions on the last day the matches were an unqualified success. The range operation compared favorably with that of Camp Perry and stood up well under the wind on the last day. In the writer's opinion, everybody who attended the matches had a good time, for even if conditions were bad this shooting game is largely a matter of reminiscence, and how would we get along in the good years if we didn't have a bad one to hark back to and tell the boys about?

A GOOD SHOOT ANNOUNCEMENT IDEA

SUMMONS

JOHN DOE, JAMES ROE.
RICHARD POE, AND OTHERS

VS.

THE SMALL BORE RIFLEMEN

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 7 P. M. TO 10 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

ORYMCA RIFLE RANGE

Orange Y. M. C. A.

129 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

COMING EVENTS

I. S. R. A. Wimbledon (1,000 yards) Fort Sheridan, Illinois, July 4th, 1930.

I. S. R. A. United Service Match for Bliss Permanent Trophy for teams from each branch of service, etc., at Camp Logan, Illinois, July 6th, 1930.

I. S. R. A. State Competition and National Match Team Selection, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, July 20th, 1930.

Sixty-first Annual Shooting Tournament of the Southern New England Rifle Association, Taftville Range, Schuetzen Park, Taftville, Conn., July 4th, 1930.

Massachusetts Pistol League Team Matches, Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., June 8th, June 29th, and July 20th.

Eastern Massachusetts Rifle League Team Matches, Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., June 1st, June 22nd, and July 13th.

Eastern Small-Bore Tournament, Sea Girt, N. J., July 2nd to 6th.

United Services of New England Tournament, Camp Curtis Guild, Mass., August 6th to 14th.

National Rifle and Pistol Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, August 24th to September 14th, inclusive. (Small-Arms Firing School, Police School, and Junior School, August 24th to 30th; N. R. A. Matches, August 31st to September 7th; National Matches, September 8th to 14th.)

HONOR ROLL—100 PER CENT

N. R. A. CLUBS

(All club members are individual members of the N. R. A.)

SANTA PAULA RIFLE CLUB

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1245 Main Street

Santa Paula, Calif.

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Tennessee State Gallery Rifle Tournament

THE Annual Tennessee State Gallery Rifle Tournament took place May 10, in the big gymnasium of the local Y. M. C. A. at Nashville, Tenn. The shoot was held under the auspices of the Bon Air Gun Club, a subsidiary organization of the "Y". Forty-eight individuals, 35 of whom were on teams, participated. A large number of spectators were also present.

Due credit should be given to Maj. W. H. Hyde, who again generously loaned ten of his famous "Hyde Targets"; Sergt. I. W. Partin, U. S. A., as Statistical Officer; Mr. Charles T. Love, as Range Officer; Mr. Frank Wade, as Treasurer, who had charge of securing trophies, and, lastly, members of the local W. L. A. C. Rifle Team of the Life & Casualty Insurance Co., particularly Mr. W. B. Atchley, who handled the correspondence end.

The course of fire called for 10 shots, with 2 sighters, in each of the four positions. Iron sights, N. R. A. rules. The teams were composed of 5 members, the individual scores of members of the various teams counting in the individual matches as well as in the team event. This was done to expedite the handling of the match, which started at 2 p. m., and was over at 9:30 p. m.

Scores for the meet were rather low. The 105th Observation Squadron of the Tennessee National Guard (the only guard team), for instance, got their team together at the last minute, several members of which had had no practice for months. The writer's own team which, during the winter, had shot rather well, practically all went "hay wire." Our team captain, Mr. John E. Lewis, of radio fame, had a business engagement in Co-

lumbia, Tenn., and had to hurry through his shooting.

Several of the army officers attached to the various R. O. T. C. teams present, and others, complimented the smoothness with which the meet was held, also the targets, which enabled a big gymnasium to be converted into a rifle range at almost a moment's notice. Sergeant Partin, who has been in the Statistical Office at Camp Perry for several years, certainly handled the scoring well. The treasurer of the shoot, Mr. Frank Wade, a prominent member of the Tennessee Bar, reports that after paying all expenses incident to the tournament there remains a surplus of over \$9. We had only hoped to break about even.

While we had ample targets and space for this shoot, from the way it turned out and the interest it has aroused for next year, a State tournament on a much large scale is planned. With more intensive advertising it is believed that many other teams and individuals will participate, particularly R. O. T. C. teams.

During the meet plans were laid for a month between the local shooters and the Chattanooga Rifle Club for a .30-caliber match on the new National Guard Range, to be held July 4, provided this is agreeable to the Guard. Also, the members of W. L. A. C., were invited by the Chattanooga outfit to attend an old-time "hog-rifle" match near Chattanooga on May 30. It was stated that some of the "hog rifles" were so long that a person had to stand on a stump in order to reload, and some of the weapons weighed as much as 24 pounds. This match certainly should be a treat.

The winners follow:

Team	Title	Prize	Score
W. L. A. C. (Life and Casualty Ins. Co.)	High Team	Silver Cup	1,754
University of Tennessee (Knoxville)	Hi. ROTC Team	Silver Cup	1,646
High Aggregate Winners			
	Title	Prize	Score
Maj. W. H. Hyde (W. L. A. C.)	State Champ.	Silver Cup and Cash	372
Mr. L. E. Roth (U. T.)	2nd High Ind.	Medal and Cash	361
Mr. Jno. E. Lewis (W. L. A. C.)	3rd High Ind.	Medal and Cash	358
Mr. W. B. Atchley (W. L. A. C.)	4th High Ind.	Cash	354
Individual Position Winners			
	Position	Prize	Score
Mr. Fuller (U. T.)	Prone	Medal	99
Mr. Jno. E. Lewis			
Maj. W. H. Hyde (W. L. A. C.—Tied)	Sitting	Medal	98
Mr. W. B. Atchley			
Mr. L. E. Roth (U. T.)	Kneeling	Medal	93
Maj. W. H. Hyde (W. L. A. C.)	Standing	Medal	87
Participating teams			
			Score
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	Hamm-Fogg High, Nashville		1,586
Baylor School, Chattanooga	Chattanooga Rifle Club		1,583
Castle Heights, Lebanon	105th Observation Squadron, Nashville		1,413
	W. L. A. C. Team, Nashville		1,754

JOHN WALLACE GILLIES MEMORIAL MATCHES

IN SPITE of a raw, damp, cool day, 33 men turned out to shoot for the time-honored Gillies Memorial Trophy. The shoot started just about when the drizzle let up at 10 o'clock, and Eric Johnson breezed off to a 397 start over the Dewar course. It looked as though he had the match all tucked away then and there. The shooting, however, was probably the closest that has ever been staged in a Match of this type. Before the day was over, Eric had to give way, not only to his namesake, Charlie Johnson, of Phila-

delphia, but to E. H. Hamm, of Germansville, as well. Along about noon, Hamm shot a 398, and later in the afternoon Charlie Johnson did the same to outrank Hamm by dropping his two points at 50 yards, while Hamm dropped one each at 50 and 100 yards.

In the meantime the Telescope Match was run off, C. C. Held walking off with it, shooting a perfect score of 400. Jerry Hilborn, last year's winner, trailed along in second place with a 399, while Charlie Johnson again came through with a medal position, also with a 399.

After witnessing the shooting, it was certainly a lucky thing that the weather was cold, for the shooting was so hot that some of them would have burned up. The first 20 places out of 29 entries in the iron-sight match made a total score of 7,846, which would have been enough to win the International Dewar from England in every year save one (1928). The iron-sight match saw no less than 18 possibles at 50 yards, while three went clean at that stage. At 100 yards, there were 6 possibles, one going clean for the stage. In the telescope match there were 26 50-yard possibles out of 26 entries, and eight went clean for the stage. At 100 yards in this match there were 17 possibles, three going clean for the stage.

If this is the way the Eastern shooters tear loose early in the spring before they are properly warmed up, it certainly looks like real fireworks over the Fourth of July down at Sea Girt.

HIGH SCORES FEATURE CONNECTICUT STATE SHOOT

DESPITE heavy rain in the early morning hours, and threatening weather all day, the spring matches of the Connecticut State Rifle Association, held on the State range in East Haven, Sunday, May 18, were a decided success.

There were eleven 5-man teams entered in the Stewart Team Match and 47 entries in the Individual Match over the same course—10 shots standing and 10 shots prone, using any .30-caliber rifle, 200-yard range. The scores were very close, there being only 16 points difference between first and seventh places in the team match, the scores in both matches averaging much higher than last year.

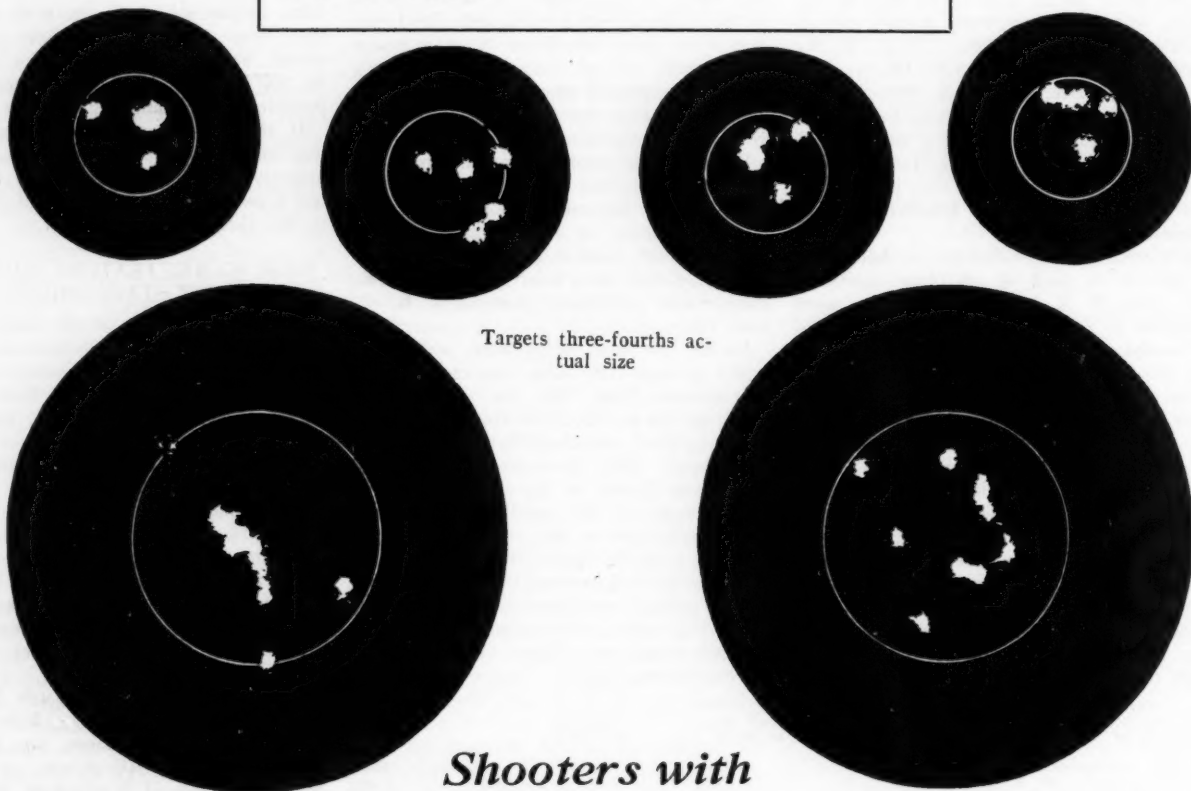
In the Stewart Team Match first place was won by the Quinpiac Rifle and Revolver Club, of New Haven, who scored 460 out of a possible 500 points; second, Lufbery Rifle Club, of Wallingford, 457 points; and third, New York Stock Exchange Rifle Club, Team No. 1, with 456 points. Cash prizes were also awarded fifth place, Middlefield Rifle Club, with 450 points, and seventh place, Company F, 169th Inf., C. N. G., of Hartford.

The prize for high military team went to the First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, of Hartford, and second to Company F, 169th Inf., C. N. G., of Hartford.

In the Individual Match the Lewis class system was used in awarding prizes, the shooters being divided into three classes after the shooting was completed. In Class A, first place was won by M. Davidowich, of New York Stock Exchange, with 95 out of a possible 100 points; second to J. Lacy, of New Haven, who also scored 95. In Class B, first prize was won by H. F. Anthony, of Wallingford, with 89 points; and second, J. F. Rivers, of Greenwich, with 89 points. The winner in Class C was V. Didelot, of Stamford, who registered 86 points, with J. E. Donat, of Meriden, second, with 86 points also.

(Continued on page 30)

Below is a reproduction of Clarence Held's perfect score of 400 x 400 in the Gillies Memorial Scope Sight Match over the Dewar Course; one sighting target and 20 shots for record at 50 yards, and the same at 100 yards. Any .22 rim-fire rifle and any sight. Held shot a Winchester 52 with extra-heavy stainless steel Winchester barrel and Winchester Precision 200 ammunition. This is a new record score and a fine example of expert small-bore match shooting.



Targets three-fourths actual size

Shooters with

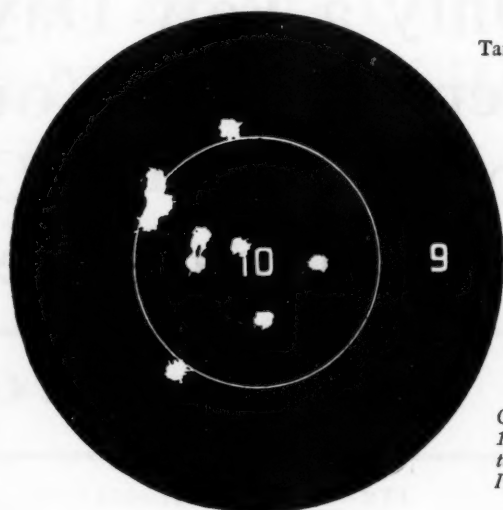
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TRADE MARK

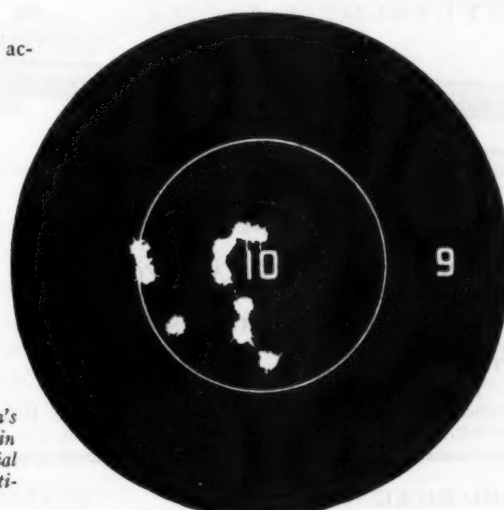
WIN in the

John Wallace Gillies Memorial Matches

The John Wallace Gillies Memorial Shoot at Peekskill was unusually successful, and the scores were remarkable. There were two totals of 398 x 400 in the Gillies Memorial Iron-Sight Competition over the Dewar Course, and a perfect score of 400 x 400 and four 399's in the Scope Match. Of the 33 competitors in the two competitions, 28 shot Winchester 52's, and in addition nearly all of the high men used Winchester Precision 200.



Targets three-fourths actual size



Charles H. Johnson's 100-yard targets in the Gillies Memorial Iron-Sight Competition

Winchester Winnings

Gillies Memorial Iron-Sight Competition

1. Charles H. Johnson, well-known expert of the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, of Philadelphia, won the John Wallace Gillies Memorial Iron-Sight Competition and Trophy with a new record score of 398 x 400, including a perfect score of 200 x 200 at 100 yards. Dewar Course and conditions. He shot a heavy-barreled Model 52 Winchester, with speed action, and Winchester Precision 200.
2. Edgar Hamm, Bear Rock Rifle Club, also scored 398 x 400. He used a heavy-barreled Winchester 52 and Precision 200. This close-holding Pennsylvania shooter also starred in the Metropolitan.
3. Eric Johnson, Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, of New Haven, score 397 x 400. Another good total for Eric who shot a Winchester 52 with heavy barrel, speed action, and who used Precision 200.
4. William Dallas, Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, of New Haven, score 396 x 400. An excellent score, particularly for a comparatively new shooter. He shot a heavy-barreled Winchester 52 and Precision 200.

John Wallace Gillies Scope-Sight Match

1. Clarence Held, of Allentown, a member of the Bear Rock Rifle Club, of Germansville, won with another of his phenomenal scores—this time all 40 shots were 10's. Clarence shot his heavy-barreled Winchester 52 and Precision 200.
2. J. M. Hilborn, Roosevelt Rifle Club, New York City, score 399 x 400. Standard-weight Winchester 52 with speed action. Another good score for Jerry.
3. Charles H. Johnson, Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, score 399 x 400. Precision 200. In his last three New York small-bore matches, the Metropolitan Championship, and these two, Johnson has dropped but three points in 1,300 and has scored nine consecutive record possibles at 100 yards. That's shooting.
5. Floyd Oswald, Bear Rock Rifle Club, score 399 x 400. Heavy-barreled Winchester 52 and Winchester Precision 200.
6. Eric Johnson, Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, score 398 x 400. Heavy-barreled Winchester 52, speed action, and Winchester Precision 200.

These scores are another evidence of the dependability and leadership of Winchester rifles and Winchester ammunition in small-bore match-shooting.

Give yourself the benefit of this Winchester combination at Sea Girt and Camp Perry.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

LYMAN 438 FIELD TELESCOPIC SIGHT

\$20
COMPLETE



When ordering give make and caliber of rifle.

LYMAN 5A TELESCOPE AND MOUNTS

Complete with bases, base screws, taps, and drill for any rifle.
(Specify type) \$44.00

LYMAN FRONT-SIGHT RAMP FOR KRAGS

With Ivory or Gold Bead \$4.50

WHELEN TYPE GUN SLINGS

Made of excellent, well-oiled leather in ¾-inch widths \$2.25
USED LEATHER SLINGS \$.75

LYMAN No. 48 RECEIVER SIGHTS

For all Winchester, Springfield, Remington, and Savage Rifles.
When ordering, specify type and caliber of rifle. Each \$10.50

50-YARD RIFLE TARGETS

Single Bull's-Eye, per 1,000—1.89-inch or 2.89-inch \$6.00
Single Bull's-Eye, per 250 1.75
Two Bull's-Eyes, per 1,000—2.89-inch only 9.00
Two Bull's-Eyes, per 250 2.50
Five Bull's-Eyes, per 1,000 9.00
Per 250—2.89-inch only 2.50

PISTOL TARGETS

20-Yard Standard American, per 1,000 (Slow or rapid fire) per 250 (minimum order) \$5.00
50-Foot Standard American pistol target, per 1,000 5.00
Per 250 (slow or rapid fire) ... 1.50
25 Yards, per 100 (minimum order). 2.50
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BULL'S-EYE PISTOL COMBINATION

Special offer of one pistol and one extra pound of shot \$2.70

QUICK-DETACHABLE SLING SWIVELS

Complete with barrel band for .22 or .30 Rifles \$3.00

AMMUNITION BLOCKS

.22 only, holds 10 bullets \$.25

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN BINDERS

Green Buckram, holds 12 issues \$1.75

STAZON PRODUCTS

Gun Oil, can \$.30
Gallon 2.00
Chloroil Solvent, bottle35
Quart 2.75
Rustoff, tube30

CLUB MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Without Club Name, per 100 \$2.00
Die with Club Name 5.00
Cards with Name Engraved, 100 4.00

BUCKEYE TUBE SIGHTS

For any .22 or .30 Rifle \$20.00

LYMAN IDEAL HANDBOOK NO. 29

Per copy \$.50

SHEEPSKIN ARM AND SHOULDER PADS

Two arm and one shoulder pad, set.. \$1.50

EXTRA WINCHESTER MAGAZINES

Five-shot, each \$1.00
Ten-shot, each 1.25

WEB SLINGS for Winchester 57 \$1.00

FIENDOIL, 2-ounce size \$.50

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White or Black, 6,000 \$2.00

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COVERS \$.50

HAND-TOOLED HAND-LACED LEATHER BILL FOLDS

WITH N. R. A. SEAL, FOR OLD OR
NEW CURRENCY
Each \$6.00

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HEISER SAFETY SPRING SHOULDER
HOLSTERS \$4.50
For all types of Pistols and Revolvers.

GOLD LIFE MEMBER'S PIN

Same as regular pin, only this is of
solid gold, each \$2.50

SAVAGE MODEL 1919 BOLT-ACTION RIFLE

25-inch barrel, Aperture Rear Sight,
Marine Corps type Front Sight,
Express, collect \$18.50

WINCHESTER MODEL 57

Bolt-Action Rifle \$21.00

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Per copy \$5.00

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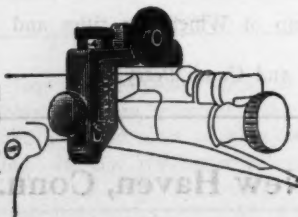
For all Savage Rifles. Complete with
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3-POUND RIFLE TRIGGER-TEST
WEIGHTS \$1.00

PERFECTION REAR SIGHT

K-2 Micrometer for all
Krag Rifles \$5.50

Can be easily fitted with-
out drilling. Screwdriver
packed with each sight.



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LYMAN NO. 34 RECEIVER SIGHTS FOR Krag \$6.00

B. & M. BULLET MOULDS

.25-.30 Plain base, .30 Gas Check, .38 Spec., .38 A. C. P., .45 Reg., .45 A. C. P., and for many additional bullets, each . \$4.50

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Recommended for FAST and ACCU-
RATE loading. This tool is the
BEST that we have to offer at the
price, and it is GUARANTEED to
give 100 per cent SATISFACTION.
Available now only for .30-40 Krag
or .30-06 Springfield. Complete,
with seating die \$22.50

LYMAN 17A APERTURE FRONT SIGHTS

For Winchester 52, avage 1919.
Each \$2.50
.30 Springfield Sporter 4.00
.22 or .30 Springfield 4.00

PARKER BALL-BEARING RODS

New .45 Parker Ball-Bearing Pistol
Rods, with tip, complete \$2.00
.38 Ball Bearing Pistol Rods,
complete 1.50
.22 Ball Bearing Pistol Rods,
complete 1.50
.22 Ball Bearing Rifle Rods, complete 1.75
.30 Ball Bearing Rifle Rods, complete 2.00
.22-.30-.38-.45 Parker Shot hole
gauges, each45
.22 Parker Flannelette Patches, 100 . .25



Winchester Rifle, bolt action, cal. .22 long rifle, Model 52, \$36.00. 5-shot magazine, 28-inch barrel, weight 8 1/2 lbs., folding leaf micrometer rear sight, blade front sight. Blocks for telescope mounts already in place on barrel. (Improved Model.)

Winchester, Model 52, caliber-.22 Long Rifle, New Model Stock
(with telescope blocks on barrel) \$36.00
Used leather sling (used but in good condition)75
Lyman No. 48-T Receiver Sight for Winchester, Model 52 10.50
Lyman No. 17 Aperture Front Sight for Winchester, Model 52.. 2.50
Winchester, Model 52, caliber-.22 Long Rifle, with Regular Stock
and Speed Lock 44.00
.22-Caliber Model 52 Winchester Rifle, 1929 Model, with Speed
Lock and New Semi-Beaver-Tail Fore-End Stock 58.00

SPECIAL SALE B. & M. CLEANING RODS, BULLET MOULDS, ETC.

.22 B & M One-Piece Rifle Rod, with
extra tips, brass brush, etc. \$2.50
.30 B & M One-Piece Rifle Rod, with
extra tips, brass brush, etc. 2.50
.22 B & M Two-Piece Rifle Rod, with
extra tips, brass brush, etc. 2.50
.30 B & M Two-Piece Rifle Rod, with
extra tips, brass brush, etc. 2.50
.22 B & M Three-Piece Rifle Rod,
with extra tips, brass brush, etc... 3.00
.30 B & M Three-Piece Rifle Rod,
with extra tips, brass brush, etc... 3.00
.22 B & M Six-Piece De Luxe Set,
with extra tips, brushes and stop
collar 3.00
.30 B & M Six-Piece De Luxe set,
with extra tips, brushes and stop
collar 3.00

B. & M. POWDER MEASURE

B & M Visible Powder Loader. Grad-
uated for No. 80 Powder \$8.00
Extra slides graduated for any pow-
der, each 1.00
Extra Charge Tube for any powder,
each 1.50

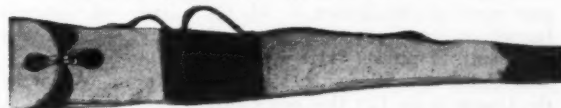
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.25 caliber, per 1,000 \$1.75
.30 caliber, per 1,000 2.00

GOPS (Gun Oil Powder Solvent)

An extra good powder solvent and cleaner,
per can \$.35

EXTRA QUALITY CARRYING CASES



The choice of the most discriminating rifle shots of the
country. For all types bolt-action rifles \$4.00
To your own specifications 4.50

CE COMPANY, Inc.

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HIGH SCORES FEATURE CONNECTICUT STATE SHOOT

(Continued from page 25)

The team standing:

Club	Stand.	Prone	Tot.
Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club.	214	246	460
Lufbery Rifle Club, Wallingford...	219	238	457
New York Stock Exchange,			
Team No. 1	228	228	456
Capitol City Rifle Club,			
Hartford	212	242	454
Middlefield Rifle Club	217	233	450
1st Co., Governor's Foot			
Guards, Hartford	205	240	445
Company F, 169th Inf.,			
C. N. G., Hartford	208	238	444
Silver City Gun Club, Meriden...	208	230	438
New York Stock Exchange,			
Team No. 2	198	232	430
Rippewam Gun and Rifle Club,			
Stamford Team No. 1	197	233	430
Rippewam Gun and Rifle Club,			
Stamford Team No. 2	183	220	402

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE LEAGUE OPENS SIXTH SEASON

CIVILIAN riflemen of Massachusetts opened the 1930 season of outdoor team matches on Sunday, May 11, when 15 six-man teams fired at Camp Curtis Guild.

The League matches have always been fired on the club ranges until this season, two clubs firing on each range. This arrangement was fairly satisfactory while the League was small, but with twelve clubs affiliated it made the season too long, as it required eleven weeks for a club to visit the other clubs, and another feature that was undesirable was the different conditions on various ranges—two teams might be firing on a range in the woods that is sheltered from the wind while at the same time two other teams would be competing on an exposed range and the scores would vary accordingly. At the 1930 annual meeting it was voted to have all the teams meet on one range at the same time. The only available range that would accommodate the League teams was Camp Curtis Guild, the State range, at Wakefield. So arrangements were made with Maj. C. David Berg to use this range for the matches during 1930 and when the teams arrived for the first match they found sixteen targets reserved for them on the skirmish field range. Four of the clubs entered two teams and the Wannalancit (Lowell) club did not send a team, so there were fifteen teams on the line when the firing began at 11 a. m. This is the largest number of civilian riflemen that has been on a firing line at one time in Massachusetts for a number of years.

The firing line was in charge of Lieut. Rudolph J. Thanisch, executive officer of the League, and Ray H. Hyde, secretary of the Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club, was pit officer. These officers received many compliments for the way they managed the range.

The League was organized in the spring of 1925, when representatives of seven of the Massachusetts rifle clubs met in the conference room of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and formed an organization that has grown every year, until at present there are twelve affiliated clubs. One thing that speaks well for the League is the fact that every charter club is still in it and has entered teams in the matches every year, and three of them have entered two teams this season. The seven clubs that formed the League are: Arling-

ton, Braintree, Framingham, Lynn, Middlesex, Reading, and U. S. M. A. A. and the following clubs have joined since: Ames, Garden City (Lincoln, Mass.) Rifle Association, and Wannalancit. The League trophy is a large shield, which is held by the winning team for one year. This trophy was won by the Middlesex Rifle Club in 1925, '26, '27, and '28, but the Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club captured it in 1929, and it will remain in their custody until the next annual meeting. In addition to conducting a series of team matches and open shoots the League has assisted the rifle and pistol shooters of the State in various ways, such as opposing firearms bills that would rob the respectable citizen of his firearms and leave him at the mercy of the crooks, who have no regard for the law. In years when there has been doubt about an appropriation to carry on the National Matches and assist civilian rifle clubs, the League has always urged the Massachusetts Senators to vote for the appropriation.

After every match a report is mailed to the club secretaries and to each shooter, giving the scores of the match and every shooter's average; in this way each club and individual know just where they stand in relation to the other shooters.

At the end of the season medals from the League's own die are awarded as follows: Gold for high individual average, silver for second average, and bronze for third. A silver medal is awarded for the highest individual score, a bronze medal for second high score, and a bronze medal to the man with the highest average on each team.

Three more matches will be fired this season on the following dates: June 1, June 22, and July 13.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting: President, Gerald R. Harvey, of the Middlesex Rifle Club; vice president, Alva M. Dow, of the Braintree Guards Association Rifle Club; executive officer, Lieut. Rudolph J. Thanisch, of West Roxbury; and secretary-treasurer, David C. McNeill, of the Garden City Rifle and Revolver Club, of Beverly.

The secretary will be pleased to correspond and exchange ideas with secretaries of other rifle league. His address is 33 Beckford St., Beverly, Mass.

FLUSHING SOLDIERS BEAT BATTERY F CHAMPS

COMPANY I, Rifle Club, of Flushing, N. Y., defeated Battery F, champions of the 245th C. A., for the second time this season in a very closely contested match by one point at the former's range in Flushing, on April 24. The scores were 699 to 698 in favor of Company I. The course fixed was at 50 yards, 5 shots each, prone, sitting, and standing.

When the fourth order had left the firing line and the smoke cleared, it was found that the Battery F team was 6 points to the good. But Lieutenant Bell and Sergeant Dabour, of Company I, took the match into their hands and emerged victorious.

MILITARY COMPANY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—DIVISION "B"

Conditions.—Open to Corps Area winners; all other conditions same as for Division "A" Competition.

Organization	Location	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total
1. Co. "B" 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Neb.		970	972	951	500	3,393
2. Hdqrs. Co., 172nd Inf., Northfield, Vt.		967	961	938	500	3,366
3. Hdqrs. Co., 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.		990	969	907	500	3,366
4. Co. "A" 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas		977	966	916	500	3,359
5. Co. "E" D. C. N. G., Washington, D. C.		980	964	907	500	3,351
6. Co. "L" 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.		946	938	892	500	3,276
7. Co. "L" 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Michigan		950	936	880	500	3,266
8. Co. "G" 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.		945	934	866	500	3,245
9. Co. "E" 1st Engrs., Ft. du Pont, Del.		928	909	829	500	3,166

REGIMENTAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—DIVISION "B"

Conditions.—Open to Corps Area winners; all other conditions same as for Division "A" Competition.

Organization	Location	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total
1. 7th Infantry, Vancouver Bks., Wash.		998	982	942	500	3,422
2. 17th Infantry, Ft. Crook, Neb.		971	975	942	500	3,388
3. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.		979	976	929	500	3,384
4. 24th Infantry, Ft. Benning, Ga.		979	961	934	500	3,374
5. 16th Infantry, Ft. Jay, N. Y.		975	964	913	500	3,352
6. 9th Infantry, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas		962	954	902	500	3,318
7. 10th Infantry, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky		968	938	903	500	3,309

RECORD ATTENDANCE EXPECTED AT NEW ENGLAND SERVICES SHOOT

THE 1930 tournament of the United Services of New England at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 6, to Thursday, Aug. 14, is expected to be the largest ever, and some large ones have been held in the past.

Every effort is being made to interest all New England and the country at large.

The United States Marine Corps will send a company of Marines, with necessary officers and non. coms., to do the scoring. The Marine team, the Navy team, and the Coast Guard team, will all be in the camp for their annual training and will enter the matches in force.

Interested shooters should write to Lieut. Col. A. G. Reynolds, secretary, Room 727 Park Square Bldg., Boston, for copies of the program now ready for distribution.

THIRTEENTH INLAND EMPIRE TOURNAMENT

THE Thirteenth Annual Inland Empire Rifle and Pistol Tournament was held at Fort George Wright, Washington, April 25, 26, and 27, 1930. It was one of the finest matches ever held at the post and the fifteen matches fired during the three days were run off without a hitch. Many of the best shots in the United States, including Mr. L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash., National Pistol Champion, took part in the shoot.

The tournament consisted of the following matches, winners and high scores of which follow:

MATCH No. 1—STANDING—ANY-RIFLE
CHAMPIONSHIP

	Score
1. E. Munson.....	77
2. Roy Meister.....	76
3. C. R. Peck.....	73
4. Capt. L. S. Spooner, 4th Inf.....	72
5. Sergt. E. Backell, 4th Inf.....	71

MATCH No. 2—INLAND EMPIRE MARINE CORPS
CUP MATCH

	Score
1. E. Munson.....	100
2. Capt. L. S. Spooner, 4th Inf.....	100
3. Roy Meister.....	99
4. Lieut. Kameil Maertens, 4th Inf.....	98
5. Capt. C. R. Peck.....	98

MATCH No. 3—PALACE CUP MATCH

	Score
1. E. Munson.....Cup and Medal	177
2. Roy Meister.....Medal	175

MATCH No. 4—PISTOL AND REVOLVER
CHAMPIONSHIP

	Score
1. L. E. Wilson.....Medal	270
2. R. L. Covey.....	259

MATCH No. 5—STANDING—MILITARY RIFLE
CHAMPIONSHIP

	Score
1. Capt. L. S. Spooner, 4th Inf.....Medal	50
2. Sergt. E. Backell, 4th Inf.....	48
3. E. Munson.....	47
4. L. E. Wilson.....	47

MATCH No. 6—RAPID-FIRE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Score
1. F. L. Harrison.....Medal	98
2. E. Munson.....	95
3. Sergt. E. Davis, 4th Inf.....	94
4. Roy Meister.....	94

MATCH No. 7—600 YARDS—MILITARY RIFLE
CHAMPIONSHIP

	Score
1. F. L. Harrison.....Medal	50
2. Capt. L. S. Spooner, 4th Inf.....	49
3. Sergt. E. Davis, 4th Inf.....	49
4. R. L. Covey.....	49
5. Lieut. K. Maertens, 4th Inf.....	49

MATCH No. 8—CRESCENT CUP MATCH

	Score
1. Capt. L. S. Spooner, 4th Inf.....Cup and Medal	192
2. E. Munson.....Medal	190

MATCH No. 9—DAVENPORT CUP MATCH

	Score
1. Capt. L. S. Spooner, 4th Inf.....Cup and Medal	612
2. L. E. Wilson.....Medal	610

MATCH No. 10—PALMA TEAM MATCH

	Score
1. Fort George Wright Team No. 2.....Medal	561
2. Spokane Rifle Club.....Medal	554

Individual Prizes, Match No. 10:

	Score
1. C. Cordell.....	147
2. Roy Meister.....	146
3. J. Wiggers.....	146
4. E. Munson.....	145
5. K. R. McLeod.....	145

MATCH No. 11—INLAND EMPIRE TEAM
CHAMPIONSHIP

	Score
1. Fort George Wright Team No. 1.....Medals	1,111
2. Fort George Wright Team No. 2.....Medals	1,086
3. Spokane Rifle Club.....Medals	1,066

MATCH No. 12—INDIVIDUAL HIGH SCORE IN
TEAM MATCH

	Score
1. Sergt. E. Davis, 4th Inf.....	189
2. E. McGoldrick.....	189
3. Lieut. K. Maertens, 4th Inf.....	189

MATCH No. 13—INFANTRY TEAM MATCH

	Score
1. Fort George Wright Team No. 1.....Medals	
2. Walla Walla Rifle Club.....Medals	

MATCH No. 14—COL. JOSEPH K. PARTELLO MATCH

	Score
1. W. Beale.....Medal	224
2. I. L. MacPherson.....	224

MATCH No. 15—OFFHAND FADAWAY MATCH

1. E. Hodge, 4th Inf., Winner at 450 yards.

WAUSAU WINS SUPERIOR LEAGUE
TROPHY

FOLLOWING is the standing and final results of the Lake Superior Gallery League, covering a series of 14 weekly matches fired by mail during the past three months. The

matches were shot off on old N. R. A. standard targets, all of our members not having been supplied the new standard issue. Conditions were iron sights, five shots offhand, five kneeling, five sitting and 15 prone, team of ten, five high scores counting, 50-foot range. An attractive statuette trophy has been purchased and will be awarded to the Wausau (Wis.) team this year and then again placed in competition the following winter. We started our league somewhat late in the season this winter, but expect to begin early next year and will no doubt have a larger membership.

Standing follows:

	Won	Lost	Points
Wausau.....	12	2	20,371
Mason.....	12	2	20,356
Superior.....	10	4	20,429
Ladysmith.....	7	7	20,116
Solon Springs.....	6	8	20,067
Eau Claire.....	5	9	20,003
Thief River.....	4	10	18,435
Calumet.....	0	14

SEVENTH INNING IN TROPHY
MATCH

THE lead in the 1930 American Rifleman Trophy Match, held by the East since the first of the year, has been taken to the Middle West with 180 points. This has been accomplished through the efforts of that wide-awake young people's organization, the Centennial Junior Rifle Club of Chicago, and is the first time in the history of the Rifleman competition that the lead has been snapped up by a junior outfit.

Mare Island (Calif.) Rifle Club, although a little late in entering the competition, has steadily pushed to the front and now occupies the runner-up position. Camp Fire Rifle Club of New York, erstwhile leader of the field, has fallen back to third place, three points behind the live-wire Mare Island aggregation.

The Shawano, Hoosier, Oilfield, Gary Railways, Tacoma, and South Bend Tribune Rifle Clubs are still holding their own and adding points consistently.

A new club appears in the leaders' list this time—it is the Montpelier Rifle Club of Vermont. Lining up 25 new annual members for a 75-point score to start, this crowd has evidenced keen interest in the match and bids fair to make up for its belated start. We expect to hear more from New England.

One more club, Hoosier of Indiana, has passed the 100-point mark, thereby being assured of receiving a consolation prize. Five clubs now have turned in more than 100 points. Besides being well in line for one of the trophies, N. R. A. life memberships, cash, and merchandise prizes to be awarded at the end of the year, each of these clubs has already qualified for consolation awards.

As this report goes to press, 59 of our progressive club secretaries, with their characteristic promptness, have signed up as "N. R. A. Commissioners." These enthusiastic club officials will endeavor to increase the power of the shooting fraternity, and add many points to their trophy match scores by taking advantage of the unusual opportunity offered during June. They have

requested and received the quantities of application blanks and descriptive literature which they can put to good use. We stand ready to give them every possible assistance from this end.

It is regretted that more complete information on the June "N. R. A. Month" experiment can not be given in this issue. However, as many of you already know, we must get this report in to the Editor by the 10th of the month preceding the following month's issue of the magazine. We look for big returns and will eagerly wait to give you all the details in the August issue of the RIFLEMAN.

A comparison of this year's scores with the corresponding points scored in the Match last year is indicative of the rapidly increasing interest. Forty-six rifle clubs are now entered in this unusually novel feature in which there is nothing to lose and much to be gained. Full value is given for every dollar received at Headquarters in addition to the points accredited toward prizes. Indeed, it need not even be said, "Nothing risked, nothing gained."

The 15 high clubs comprising the leaders' list, in their respective places, together with scores, follow:

1. Centennial Junior Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.....	180
2. Mare Island Rifle Club, Mare Island, Calif.....	173
3. Camp Fire Rifle Club, New York, N. Y.....	170
4. Shawano Rifle Club, Shawano, Wis.....	168
5. Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind.....	165
6. Oilfield Rifle Club, Kevin, Mont.....	99
7. Gary Railways Rifle Club, Gary, Ind.....	93
8. Montpelier Rifle and Revolver Club, Montpelier, Idaho.....	93
9. Tacoma National Rifle and Revolver Club, Tacoma, Wash.....	87
10. South Bend Tribune Rifle Club, South Bend, Ind.....	86
11. Victory Rifle Club, Butler, Pa.....	86 1/2
12. Swiss Rifle Club, Sumner, Wash.....	80
13. Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club, Burbank, Calif.....	59 1/2
14. Lake Region Rifle Club, Devils Lake, N. Dak.....	57
15. Sioux Valley Rifle Club, Akron, Iowa.....	48

SOUTHWESTERN SMALL-BORE AND
PISTOL TOURNAMENT

THE Fourth Annual Southwestern Pistol and Small-Bore Rifle Tournament, held in Dallas, May 24th and 25th, and sponsored by the Trinity Rifle Club, was the best shoot ever held in this section. It was well attended not only by Texas shooters but by many from out of the State. Some of the most noted of these were: A. C. Couch, M. C. Engel, of Luther, Okla.; C. F. Berger and his brother, I. C. Berger, of Drumright, Okla.; H. E. Bill, of Tulsa; Jack Louthan, E. J. Canada, Lucian Wright, William Vogt, Maurice Guzentavner, and Jack Bender, all from Norman, Okla.; Harry E. Wilson and H. Cheuvront, of Ardmore, Okla.; H. B. Taylor from Las Vegas, N. Mex. Of the cities of Texas, Fort Worth, Houston, Austin, Ranger, and Avinger were well represented.

The tournament was held on the new range of the Trinity Rifle Club, and considering the condition, good scores were turned in.

The Pistol Championship, an aggregate of all individual matches, and carrying a beautiful trophy, was won by M. L. Mowrey, of Dallas, with a score of 374 x 400; the pistol-team championship was won by a mixed team consisting of M. L. Mowrey, captain;

Jack Louthan, J. F. Hughes, H. B. Taylor, and W. C. Blackmond.

The rifle championship, an aggregate of all individual matches, was carried off by R. C. Pope, of Dallas, with a score of 1,167 x 1,200. The prize was a large cup.

The rifle-team match was easily won by Dallas with a score of 1,456 x 1,500, shooting 10 shots at 50, 100, and 200 yards. The team consisted of Thurman Randle, captain; Dr. C. E. Watson, V. A. Moore, O. O. Cook, and R. C. Pope. This was one of the most interesting matches of the tournament, for it was not known until the last shot was fired who would win. The crack team from Fort Worth, which had been touted and picked by some to win this match, were laid low in the final count and turned in a score of 1,145 x 1,500, while the Oklahoma team placed third with a score of 1,424 x 1,500.

Another interesting feature of this tournament was the general meeting held at the Baker Hotel, Saturday evening, where plans were discussed for the meeting next year, and from the enthusiasm shown it will be the biggest event of the kind ever held in this section.

This year the tournament furnished 69 specially designed medals, and cash prizes aggregating \$150.

The Southwestern Pistol and Small-Bore Tournament was inaugurated four years ago by Dr. C. E. Watson and Thurman Randle, of the Trinity Rifle Club, at which time little was known of small-bore and rifle and pistol target-shooting by the shooters of the Southwest. It is true that we have had from the early frontier days shooters of the rifle and pistol who could hold their own in any combat, whether of man or beast; but match competition seems to have stimulated a new game so that each year we see new faces, and as we look down the firing line we see the heavy barrels, freak sights, and other implements so common among the dyed-in-the-wool shooters that we are pleased to note that the Southwestern Tournament so far has measured up to the expectations of the originators.

CHALLENGES

SEA GIRT RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, Merle Simpson, Secy., P. O. Box 1294, Belmar, N. J., would like to arrange postal or shoulder pistol matches with any New Jersey police, National Guard, or civilian teams.

Ranger Rifle Club, S. P. Gilbert, Secy.-Treas., Ranger, Tex., would welcome communications from any club teams desiring a postal match, or would like better to have them pay us a visit. We have something out of the ordinary, we believe, in the way of a complete range for any style of shooting and are very anxious for visitors to give it a trial.

Mr. Fredy Porath, Internationaler Verband für Kleinkaliber-Schießsport, Berlin-Halensee, den 24.3.30. Seesenerstr. 50, wishes to arrange an international postal match between an American club and a representative German club. Suggested conditions are 80 shots standing with palm rest, any .22 rifles.

Mr. Porath has been advised that interested clubs will get in touch with him direct.

AMERICAN LEGION SERVICE AND CIVILIAN RIFLE LEAGUE

By Z. C. SMITH

IN THE old Bay State, in the Boston Metropolitan Area, the American Legion Service and Civilian Rifle League has flourished for three years, meeting a demand for organized shoulder-to-shoulder competition among shooters in all walks of life.

The League, primarily an indoor organization, has carried on a program this past season of 62 matches, involving 12 teams, all of which met each other team once during the season. The 12 teams comprising the League include some of the most famous military and best-known civilian organizations in Massachusetts. They are as follows: Arlington No. 1; Arlington No. 2; Cambridge American Legion; Malden High School; 1st Corps of Cadets; Battery L, 241st Corps Area; Simplex Rifle Club; Troop A, 110th Cavalry; Lawrence Light Guards; Malden American Legion; Y. D. Post, American Legion; and Somerville American Legion.

Many members of the League are individual N. R. A. members, and all clubs in the League except bona fide M. N. G. organizations are club members of the N. R. A.

The equipment used by the League is either 52 Winchesters or M1 .22 Springfield.

Spotting telescopes are used in all matches, and coaching is permitted but rarely indulged in.

The regular N. R. A. target, 6 bull's-eye, at 75 feet is used and the standard course of fire is 10 shots prone with 2 sighters, and 10 shots offhand, all slow fire.

Eight men per team fire with the five highest counting for record. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts armories are used, and splendid co-operation has been given by all armorers and custodians involved.

At the conclusion of the season, a get-together banquet is held, at which the League prizes are awarded. At these banquets, the N. R. A., the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State Department of the American Legion are represented. A real banquet dinner is provided and plenty of entertainment is arranged. Despite inclement weather the 1930 banquet, held at the Commodore Hotel in Cambridge, May 15th, was a real success.

The winning team for 1929-1930 was the Arlington Rifle Club Team No. 1. A team of regular fellows, good sports and excellent marksmen. They went through the season undefeated, taking the strong Cambridge A. L. team, winners of the American Legion State matches at Wakefield for the past eight years, into camp by a close score. This redounds to their credit, as the Cambridge crowd are no mean aggregation of marksmen—in fact, they were the League winners for the 1928-29 season.

The League is growing fast, and the 1930-31 season bids fair to exceed all others in the number of teams involved. Five bona fide applications are already in form; new teams and enough others are expected to make the formation of a two-section League probable, with a little world's series at the end of the season.

Much credit belongs to the League Secretary, Mr. Archie Masterton, 75 Cliff St., Malden, Mass., who took over a very much unwanted and arduous job and made a fine success of it.

Weekly sheets are sent to each member club giving scores and standings of teams and individuals, all of which spurs them on to greater effort.

The League is very interested in the new American Legion's marksmanship program in Massachusetts, and has tendered the State Chairman, John Pembroke, an offer of all assistance possible in the formation, organization, and training of new teams. It also stands ready to send out information on shooting matters to all others interested.

NORTH JERSEY RIFLE LEAGUE ANNUAL DINNER

By B. T. ELLIS

THE North Jersey Rifle League's annual dinner was held at Orange Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday, May 21, 1930. Clubs represented were: Perth Amboy Rifle Club; Union County (Elizabeth) Rifle Club; Orange Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club; Plainfield Shooting Club; Roselle Rifle Club; Newark Bay (Western Electric) Rifle Club; Summit American Legion Rifle Club, and Maplewood Rifle Club.

Maj. Henry Marsh of the Hercules Powder Company was the speaker of the evening. His talk, which was illustrated with unusual moving pictures, went over big. He talked on the activities of the National Rifle Association, the Camp Perry and Sea Girt (N. J.) matches, the activities of ballistic engineers, and the various phases of hunting and fishing. The reels shown must have taken years to make.

League President Paul Hoops, of the Roselle Club, announced the winners of the 1929-30 indoor small-bore tournament, which were:

Teams: Perth Amboy Rifle Club, 1st; Newark Bay Rifle Club, 2nd; Union County Rifle Club, 3rd.

Individual: Karle Ehricke, of Orymca Rifle Club; Dr. James L. Vanderbeek, of Summit American Legion Rifle Club; E. C. Dill, Jr., of Roselle Rifle Club.

A resolution was adopted commending Col. Wm. B. Martin of the Union County Rifle Club for his accomplishments in promoting rifle-shooting in this section of New Jersey.

Paddy (P. J.) O'Hare of the Maplewood Rifle Club suggested that the league adopt the standard 50-yard target for the offhand position in the next tournament as an encouragement to the tyro shooter.

Mr. Carl von Legerke, of the H. & D. Folsam Arms Company, presented the league

with a small-bore cleaning outfit, and P. J. O'Hare presented a spotting scope.

The Summit American Legion Rifle Club furnished the music under the direction of Joe Manger of the Aeolian Orchestra.

President Hoops announced that the annual league outdoor individual and team matches would be held June 22nd at Nomehagan Park, or at Plainfield Shooting Club.

The fall meeting of the League Council will be held September 22nd at the Orange Y. M. C. A., at which time the results of the experiments with the 50-yard targets at 25 yards offhand will be considered. Conditions of the 1930-1931 indoor tournament will also be decided at the forthcoming meeting and applications for membership from other clubs will be acted upon.

SOLON SPRINGS CLUB INVITES TOURING SHOOTERS

THE Solon Springs (Wis.) Rifle Club, W. J. Posey, Secy., invites N. R. A. members and members of fellow clubs touring Wisconsin during the summer months to stop over and use the outdoor range facilities of the Solon Springs outfit. The range (200 to 600 yards) will be open all summer to visiting riflemen. There are no charges for targets or use of range, the only stipulation being that visitors bring along their own pet rifles and ammunition. First-class accommodations at reasonable rates can be gotten at Solon Springs hostleries.

IF YOU HAVE A PATRIOTIC FRIEND WITH A POCKETBOOK

HON. C. B. LISTER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
National Rifle Association,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Friend Lister:

By the way, you know a lot of folks, a lot of organizations, and know where trophies and plaques may be had; and I am wondering if you would line us up with one or two for this year's record of above club.

With the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, located here we are building great enthusiasm for the rifle game among Navy, U. S. Marines, Army, Reserves, National Guard, and civilian clubs for competition here on our own range, which within a month will excel any rifle range anywhere.

Trophy to be for annual competition, with any or all of above organizations, presented to the Kitsap Rifle and Revolver Club, Bremerton, Wash., perpetual and for annual competition.

You know from our efforts and record that we are continually going forward; and a little help in this manner without expense to the National Rifle Association would be of mutual benefit. We are working to build both a substantial club and to get every member interested to also become a member of the National Rifle Association.

If you have a good patriotic friend with a pocketbook who can stand the strain, just

surprise us with a rifle (or rifle and revolver trophy), which will knock the natives out in these wild and wooly parts for a perfect score at all ranges.

Cordially,

EARL HARKINS,
Capt. U. S. A. Retired.

Member Executive Committee, Washington
State Rifle Association.

DON'T GO TO BRITAIN—TRY OHIO

THE MacIsaac Rifle Club, of Springfield, Ohio, want shooters to know that its 200-yard outdoor rifle range is equipped with electric lighting for night shooting. (See article, "Late Evening Shooting With the Small-Bore," by C. S. Landis, April RIFLEMAN.)

Each Tuesday night of the summer months of 1929 this range was used from dark to midnight; attendance was good. The equipment is simple, inexpensive, and effective, consisting of a 3-wire 60-cycle electric service, overhead from shooting house to a target position, which is surrounded by ten Mazda 100-watt lamps in a trough-like reflector made of tin.

The above illuminated position is occupied by one of two targets which slide into view alternately. The target when hit is pulled into the marker's house. The man marking wears a telephone set. A receiver is on his head and a transmitter is on his breast, like the telephone switchboard operator.

The marker's phone connects overhead on the electric service poles through a twisted pair of wires to a phone set in the firing house at the score-keeper's desk. Here the marker's voice is amplified; and two loud speakers put out the marker's information, including the value of the shot and its location (at what o'clock).

Small-meshed screen wire covers all doors and windows to keep bugs out of the firing house. As the firing point must be left open we darken it by hanging a blanket to prevent direct light from attracting flying bugs. Because the firing house is also equipped with a large coal heating-stove, we carried on a number of special prize and turkey shoots this winter at night, when office and professional men and factory workers increased our membership list, thus finding abundant time to do rifle-shooting without interference with their business or working occupation.

The rifles used include both .30-06 and .22-caliber. Shooting is almost exclusively offhand. We find, after last summer's night shooting, quite an improvement in the indoor offhand shooting.

Anyhow you don't have to visit Great Britain to do night shooting on an electrically equipped outdoor range. We shall be on the job this summer, and if you want to shoot with us write me and come over. Our overhead is so small that 25 cents per shooter is all the money necessary per night.

JOS. S. LESSNER,
132 E. Columbia St., Springfield, Ohio.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GAME

PISTOL-SHOOTING has enabled one club to maintain an unusually good indoor range in a central part of the city with an address all its own.

For twenty-five years the Akron Rifle Club has functioned without a break. Hard times were encountered numerous times. The loyalty of its members could always be depended upon to do the necessary thing to carry the club through the trying periods and in this connection the mention of the names of Kepler, Sidmore, and Miller must be made.

About two years ago it was necessary to secure new quarters. The old quarters were only fairly satisfactory—a basement which was extremely hard to keep tidy. The rental of the old range was, however, about what the club could afford to pay—\$17 per month.

New quarters were located that could be had for \$50—one room suitable for 7-target range; an adjoining room of similar size for locker and club room. Just a peach of a range; but could the club possibly pay the rent? With fear and trembling the job was undertaken. The clean quarters and good location almost immediately attracted more members, who were proud of the place and invited the fussy friends, and general feeling was highly favorable.

Pistol-shooting, which had been started by two nuts a couple of years previously, now furnished the surprise. Doctors, lawyers, and fellows that wear good clothes regularly found that here was a sport that was fascinating, that was clean, and required a lot of skill. They found that they met a lot of congenial fellows and men of affairs, who regularly give one or two nights each week to the "club." The way they stick is marvelous. Skill in shooting high scores is only obtained after long training, it seems, and the progress is slow, but the sport is fascinating enough to retain their interest.

We still shoot the rifle and have a good interest in that branch; but it was the pistol-shooting and the income derived from that branch that made possible our dream of a splendid range.

The Akron Rifle Club has no financial problems and is able to do the things which a good rifle club must do to warrant its existence.

We believe that clubs that are not capitalizing, as we have, on pistol-shooting should give serious thought to doing so—it helps.

MANY THANKS!

THE very kind requests of many N. R. A. boosters that application blanks be inserted in the RIFLEMAN each month, so that the forms might be passed along to friends, are indeed appreciated. It is regretted, however, that this can not be done. The matter has been taken up at the post office, and under the regulations governing the mailing of the RIFLEMAN it is not permissible to place applications in the magazine, except in a spe-

cially prescribed manner, which is rather expensive.

If you will drop us a note requesting a supply of applications they will be mailed, together with explanatory literature and price lists of arms and ammunition sold through this office and that of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

The endorsement of any N. R. A. member in good standing will be sufficient recommendation to assure the approval of the application, provided, of course, the applicant is eligible as to citizenship, age, etc.

The splendid co-operation of N. R. A. members in helping "double the power" of the Association is a source of real pleasure to all of us here at Headquarters, and we welcome every opportunity to assist you from this end. Many thanks!

SPANG WINS OVER FRANKFORD

FRANKFORD ARSENAL RIFLE CLUB, of Philadelphia, was taken over by the Spang Chalfant Rifle Club, of Etna, in a very interesting mail match, prone shooting at 75 feet. Following is the score:

SPANG-CHALFANT		FRANKFORD ARSENAL	
Hodil	200	Miller	199
Davis	200	Playton	199
O'Donovan	200	Foley	198
Ahlborn	200	Valentine	198
Kietz	199	Hamrie	198
Schor	199	Divers	197
Ayers	199	Sier	197
Vollmer	198	Peterson	197
Edmonds	197	Brucker	196
Settina	196	Hess	196
Total.....1,988		Total.....1,975	

ALLENDALE LOSES TO HARD-HOLD- ING ROXBURY TEAM

THE small-bore teams of the Roxbury Rifle and Pistol Club, of Wharton, N. J., and the Post Rifle and Pistol Club, of Allendale, held a match on Monday, March 24. The scores were: Roxbury, 858; Post, 806.

The match was a four-position match—seven men to a team with the 5 highest scores to count. Iron sights were used, with the standard N. R. A. six-bull 50-foot gallery target. The match was held at the indoor range of the Post Club in the Boro Hall of Allendale, N. J. After the shooting was over and the smoke had cleared sufficiently, the kitchen police got busy and both visitors and vanquished quaffed coffee and ate cake.

This is the second match of the Allendale team, and so far both have been defeats. Probably two more matches will be shot before the season ends, and everybody is hoping and practicing for the best.

LIMA LEGIONAIRES WIN DOUBLE HEADER

WILLIAM PAUL GALLAGHER Post of the American Legion at Lima, Ohio, won two Small-Bore Rifle Matches from the Spencer-ville Post this spring, resulting in a renewed interest in marksmanship among veterans of the World War. A squad of nine Lima Legionnaires fired in the Spencer-ville Armory, winning by a score of 480 to 443 a five-man team prone event with iron sights at 50 feet on April 3. Spencer-ville dropped a close

match in Lima on April 12, following the weekly meeting of the Gallagher Post, by scores of 467 to 460. Adjourning a meeting of a Legion post to a rifle range proved to be a popular innovation.

CORNING BEATS BATH IN SHOULDER MATCH

It is interesting to note that the Corning (New York) Rifle Club, sponsored by the New York City Railroad, formed about the middle of November, 1929, has about 35 members—25 men and 10 ladies.

Practice shoots have been held at the range weekly, with a good degree of skill with the rifle resulting therefrom. The officers of the club are: President, Mr. Chambers; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Pollock; range officer, Dr. Shumway, formerly secretary of the Painted Post Rifle Club.

Only one match has been fired to date, but others are being arranged. A match between the men and ladies will probably be fired shortly. This should prove interesting.

April 9, the Bath, N. Y., club came to Corning for a match on our range, and Corning took the visitors into camp for 31 points. Score: Corning, 964; Bath, 933. The shooting was done at 50 feet, on the official N. R. A. targets.

OHIO RAILWAY MEN RECEIVE HAND- SOME MEDALS IN LONDON MATCH

THE same year—1927—and preceding the first match between the railway riflemen of England and the U. S. A., there was held a contest of somewhat lesser proportions between these craftsmen of London and of Ohio. One of the railroad Y. M. C. A.'s of Ohio furnished a cup for the trophy and promptly lost it to the English lads. Maybe it was to show their superfluity of magnanimity, or something, that caused the Ohio shooters to bow to London in 1928. This was getting off to a very poor start, inasmuch as Ohio boasted some big small-bore shooters, no few of whom were employees of the big transportation companies. So, in 1929 they figured that Ohio had to do something about it. One thing, they decided that when the railroad shoot was held there would be no other events that same day. It was a move in the right direction. With the co-operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Athletic Association and the Y. M. C. A. of Crestline, the Buckeye group met in that little city last June and did some shooting that was mighty keen and good enough, as was later discovered, to bring the trophy back to the land where it first saw the light of day. Better still, the English took it so well that, instead of sending any threat that they would retaliate in 1930 they sent a set of very pretty medals struck off by the Railway Athletic Association of their country. The Ohio riflemen of railway affiliation are tickled as a kid over their mementoes and feel a little public recognition of the fine spirit existing between the two groups will stand this brief recounting in our N. R. A.

organ—THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Plans for the 1930 shoot anticipate a second trek to Crestline, where there is a fine range, a fine reception by the sportsmen of that community, and good accommodations.

WILDERNESS SIDE ARMS

(Continued from page 22)

Someone always asks concerning an all-around revolver or pistol cartridge for wilderness shooting. If one exists, I do not know it; but of standard cartridges, the 9-mm. Luger and .38 Auto. Colt pistol cartridges most nearly approximate it. Their conical or paraboloidal bullets of medium diameter kill all but the very smallest game without prohibitive tearing, have fair efficiency upon the animals listed in Group 3, and have great penetration if they are ever used on the heaviest animals. The 7.65-mm. Luger is very effective for all small game and for head shots on large game, but lacks the diameter needed for the animals in Group 3.

The 7.63- and 9-mm. Mauser pistol cartridges, in spite of their slightly higher velocities, are very similar to the two Luger cartridges in effectiveness; but they are not well enough known to be considered standard American cartridges.

The .38 S. & W. Special cartridges, when reloaded with a rather hard cast or metal-cased bullet driven at a speed of about 980 foot-seconds, equal the .38 Auto. Colt in penetration and general effectiveness. I have found that double-action revolvers loosen quickly when used with this heavier-than-normal load, and that only the Single-Action Colt, which is again being chambered for this cartridge, handles it with ease. But if one expects never to shoot dangerous game with it, the .38 Special with standard velocities and full-patched bullets is a very fine general-use cartridge.

If one expects to shoot deer, or to very frequently shoot the animals listed under Group 3, one should forget the all-around cartridge and choose instead a .44 Special, .38-40, .44-40, or .45 Colt revolver, or a .45 Auto. Colt pistol. For such game these are superb, and with them one with skill can shoot small game without spoiling the choicest portions of meat, although the shot animals and birds are somewhat messy to handle. The best meat of a rabbit is in the hams, the saddles, in the front legs, and high on the shoulders. One should avoid these portions with his bullets. The head is large and is easily hit at ordinary ranges, but at long ranges the ribs offer a larger target. If one can not hit a squirrel in the head, one should shoot it low in the ribs. In a duck or grouse the best meat is on the breast, and the hunter should place his bullet high in the back. Any small fur-bearer can be shot sideways through the breast bone, where the fur is of little value, without materially cheapening the pelt. This, however, is a difficult shot: One-half inch too high and the pelt is ruined; one-half inch too low and the animal escapes.

(To Be Concluded)



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Come on to Perry

NOTHING to do but shoot. That covers in a nutshell what is in store for those of our members, individual or club, who attend the Junior School of Instruction and Firing at the National Matches conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio. This awaited week of camp is scheduled for the first of the three-week period of the National Matches from August 25 through September 15.

Any member of the National Rifle Association Junior Rifle Corps will make no mistake in coming on to Perry. The camp is located six miles from Port Clinton and two miles from Lacarne, Ohio. Both stations are on the main line of the New York Central Railroad, thirty miles east of Toledo and eighty miles west of Cleveland. Special round-trip rates of fare-and-one-half have been extended to Junior competitors. Certificates which will enable a member to purchase a special round-trip ticket are furnished by the National Rifle Association. Local ticket agents will not sell reduced rate round-trip tickets to Camp Perry and return except upon presentation of a certificate.

Coming into camp, competitors are required to register at Camp Headquarters. A separate area is established for the Junior Camp which is continually under supervision. Here the campers are quartered in tents, with their cots and bedding provided. An area along the Company Street provides sufficient space in which to carry on all the instruction, and across the street along the shores of Lake Erie are the ranges. Nearby are lunch rooms and a bathing beach, making the layout ideal from every standpoint.

With all competitors arriving in Camp on Sunday, August 24, all preliminary details can easily be completed so that members will be ready for the scheduled program of instruction and training which gets under way promptly at eight o'clock on Monday morning. The camp will be classified into two groups by ages for the daily matches. The prospective groups are broken down into squads with an instructor in charge of each, affording the members personal instruction. An extensive program of training in rifle marksmanship is covered during the day. Then follow the daily matches, fired in groups over the identical courses. Age restrictions are eliminated on the final day

when the National Junior Championship Match is fired.

At the close of the Junior program those desiring to stay for a longer period may avail themselves of the opportunity to fire on the small-bore ranges. Several firing points have been reserved for Juniors, where added instruction will be given.

Write early for your fare-and-one-half certificate, a National Match program, and "Come on to Perry."

PROGRAM OF JUNIOR COMPETITION

Open to.—Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps, twelve years of age or over, provided that no member who is attending the National Matches as a member of a State or other team, or has ever won an N. R. A. competition medal in Senior grade matches, will be eligible.

When fired.—August 25 through August 30.

Entrance fee.—\$1 (this includes all Junior match events and Junior membership in the National Rifle Association).

Targets.—N. R. A. J. R. C. official five-bull's-eye targets only.

Range.—50 feet.

Rifle.—Any .22-caliber rim-fire.

Ammunition.—Any .22-caliber rim-fire.

Sights.—Any metallic.

Positions.—Prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing. (See course of fire.)

Classifications.—Competitors are classified into two groups by ages for the daily matches. (Age classifications not considered in the National Individual Championship Match on the final day.)

Prizes.—One silver and two bronze medals to winners in each group in each daily match. One gold, one silver and one bronze medal to three high in the National Individual Championship Match.

Assembly.—Camp will assemble promptly at 8 o'clock each morning, when orders for the day will be read, with special announcements, including the standings in each of the daily matches. Each morning before going to the range one hour will be devoted to instruction.

Ranges open.—9:30 to 11:30 a. m., 2 to 4:40 p. m.

Qualifications.—Competitors will be given an opportunity throughout the week to qualify

for N. R. A. J. R. C. individual medal decorations.

Long-range instruction and firing.—Several firing points on the small-bore range for 50- and 100-yard practice and firing are reserved for Junior competitors desiring to stay at camp after the close of the Junior events. The ranges are properly supervised and competitors are given further instruction in long-range firing.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25

Organization into groups, explanation of object, purpose, and membership of the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps, brief outline of week's program. The remainder of the day will be devoted to instruction, including care and cleaning of the rifle, explanation and demonstration, sighting and aiming, practice work including the gun sling, taking up of slack, breathing, general rules and positions, trigger squeeze, sight adjustment, range rules, safety precautions. Time permitting, members will be allowed on the range for practice and medal qualifications.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26—PRONE MATCH

Open to.—Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. J. R. C. eligible under the general conditions except previous winners of this event, regardless of age classifications.

Course of fire.—30 shots prone.

Prizes.—One silver and two bronze medals to the three high places in each group.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27—PRONE, SITTING MATCH

Open to.—Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. J. R. C. eligible under the general conditions except previous winners of this event, regardless of age classifications.

Course of fire.—20 shots prone and 20 sitting.

Prizes.—One silver and two bronze medals to the three high places in each group.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28—PRONE, SITTING, KNEELING MATCH

Open to.—Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. J. R. C. eligible under the general conditions except previous winners of this event, regardless of age classifications.

Course of fire.—10 shots prone, 10 sitting, and 10 kneeling.

Prizes.—One silver and two bronze medals to the three high places in each group.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29—PRONE, SITTING, KNEELING, STANDING MATCH

Open to.—Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. J. R. C. eligible under the

general conditions except previous winners of this event, regardless of age classifications.

Course of fire.—40 shots for record, 10 shots prone, 10 sitting, 10 kneeling, and 10 standing.

Prizes.—One silver and two bronze medals to the three high places in each group.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30—NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Course of fire.—40 shots for record, 10 prone, 10 sitting, 10 kneeling, and 10 standing.

Prizes.—Gold medal to the winner, and the title "National Individual Champion." Silver and bronze medals to second and third places.

NATIONAL CAMP MATCHES

Again the National Camp Matches will be fired in two divisions, one for all-girl camps and one for the boy camps. These matches promise to be bigger than ever, as the camps have always shown a keen interest in these competitive events and many new camps taking on this activity for the first time are sure to be entered.

All affiliated camps are eligible to enter several teams, provided that no one competitor fires on more than one team. The matches will be fired at any time up to August 1, and camps may apply for their targets as soon as they are affiliated. This early closing date has been set to allow for the return of all scores, the checking of targets, and the announcement of the winners and standing of all entrants before the closing of the camps for the season. In addition to the special cup trophies for the winning team in each division, five medals will be awarded the five high men in each team.

CAMP MATCH CONDITIONS

Open to.—Rifle teams from Boys' and Girls' Summer Camps which are affiliated and in good standing with the N. R. A. J. R. C. A camp may enter as many teams as it wishes but no camper may fire on more than one team.

Teams.—A team will consist of not more than ten nor less than five campers. Boys' and Girls' teams will compete in separate divisions of the Summer Camp Matches.

Targets.—Ten official N. R. A. J. R. C. 50-foot five-bull's-eye targets will be mailed to each team. Each member of a team will fire his or her record shots on one match target, 2 shots at each bull's-eye.

Entries.—Camps may enter these matches and receive match material as soon as they have properly registered with the N. R. A. J. R. C.

When fired.—Targets may be fired any time during camp season and must be completed before August 1.

Targets in Washington.—Within 5 days after close of match.

Course.—Ten record shots per man, prone. The score of the five highest members of a team will count as the team's total score.

Distance.—50 feet from firing point to target.

Rifles.—Any small-bore firing any .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition.

Sights.—Any metallic.

Witness.—All firing must be personally witnessed by the camp counselor who is in charge of rifle shooting or some one appointed by the Camp Director.

Returns.—All ten targets fired or unfired for each team must be completely filled out and returned to National Headquarters on or before August 10.

Prizes.—The team winning first place in both the Boys' and Girls' Divisions will be awarded special medals and a trophy. Also the time of "N. R. A. J. R. C. Camp Champion, year."

NEW CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING COURSE

THE following lesson, "Safety and Control," is the seventh of a series of ten lessons to appear in succeeding issues of the *News*. Prepared primarily for instructors of Junior Rifle Corps clubs and adults who are new-comers in the shooting game, the course contains various subject matters not covered in the "Instruction Manual."

These articles with questions for answer are attached to each and are available for distribution in pamphlet form. Instructors submitting answers to the complete course will be issued an instructor's commission in the Junior Rifle Corps.

SAFETY AND CONTROL

(Reading Assignment: Chapters 1 and 11, Instruction Manual.)

The object of the National Rifle Association is to teach the safe and accurate handling of the rifle. Safety is the result of control and control is a matter which lies entirely within the individual. Every boy is inherently a hero-worshiper. Consciously and unconsciously he strives to emulate the man or men whom he most admires. By setting an example of judicious self-control, the Rifle Corps Unit Instructor will instill the same kind of self-control in his boys. By that one act the principles of safety will be further advanced than through all the admonitions and warning signs which could be spoken and displayed. Many Junior Rifle Corps Unit Instructors are school teachers, clergymen, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, or physical directors, scout masters, girl scout leaders, camp directors, or boys' club superintendents. They are all trained leaders habitually practicing self-control. As the Junior Rifle Club idea grows, however, hundreds of men and women from other walks of life are undertaking the work of handling Junior Rifle Units. It is largely to people of this type that this lesson is addressed.

It is essential that the Instructor have the confidence of every boy or girl in the Unit. Be sincere with the youngsters. Have sympathy with their viewpoints. What seems a trifle to you may mean much to them. Be natural. Don't try to assume a false dignity. Children have an uncanny aptitude for knowing you for what you are and not what you want them to think you are. A sense of humor is vital. Be sure to see the funny side, but don't continue it too long.

Have your laugh and get back to business. Ability to apologize when you are in the wrong means a great deal. It is a little thing to do, but many a boy has grown to manhood without forgetting the smart caused by some wrong accusation. Keep your temper. Let your Unit see you lose your temper and you will see your grip on them passing. Many a quick-tempered boy has learned that he can not lose his head and make good scores. Rifle-shooting is one of the finest sports from the standpoint of cooling hotheads.

Let the youngsters think that they have a good deal to do with the running of the club. See to it, though, that all club meetings are conducted with the proper regard for the ordinary rules of order and the ordinary rules of courtesy. The wise Instructor will have a clearly defined schedule of procedure. He will talk over such particular points as he desires acted upon by the club with some of the boys who are natural leaders. He will have these boys present the matter to the club and will, with a few wisely chosen words, steer the motion through the meeting so that the entire club votes on it and approves it.

Give brief talks in the meeting on the following subjects:

History of the Rifle Game.

Nomenclature.

Range Construction.

Safety and Self-Control.

Accuracy.

Care and Cleaning of the Rifle.

The Object, Purpose, Resolve, and Code of the Junior Rifle Corps.

Take up various items of instruction, such as sighting and aiming, use of the sling, positions, trigger squeeze, sight adjustment, etc.

Stress always the fact that the practice of self-control is the most valuable adjunct to safety. Conditions are such sometimes as to permit a shooter to take technical advantage of rules to squeeze in an extra point or two. Any such practice hurts the fellow who does it more than anyone else.

From the standpoint of safety on the range, do not overlook the fact that a .22-caliber long-rifle bullet will carry more than 1,200 yards. It will plow through a board fence. As a matter of fact, on the 50-foot range it will penetrate three inches of soft wood. Bullets will perform queer stunts when fired into live wood. A target tacked on a growing tree may result in a bullet bouncing straight back to the firing line 50 feet away, or it may ricochet off the tree in any direction and travel a long way. Shooting at bottles is a dangerous practice. If the glass does not shatter and fly the bullet will ricochet off the hard surface and may go in any direction. It is dangerous to fire at floating objects because bullets will bounce across the top of the water for a long distance. Don't trust the safety lock on a rifle. It may not be working or it may be jarred from the safe to the ready position without the knowledge of the holder of the rifle. Repeating rifles of the type which carry the extra cartridges in a tube in the stock or under the barrel are extremely dan-

gerous, because the Instructor can not see whether or not there are any cartridges in the magazine. All rifles on the range should be used as single loaders, and breeches must always be kept wide open except when the shooter is actually on the firing line with his gun pointed toward the target. Discipline, which is no more than the superimposing of the Instructor's self-control on the self-control of the boys themselves, must always be maintained. Never permit any hint of favoritism to creep into rifle-range discipline. Never threaten. When you admonish do it impersonally. If you have to warn a boy of forthcoming punishment for further infraction of discipline, make it a man-to-man promise—then live up to your promise. Don't be querulous, say things you don't mean and have to retract later. Don't "bawl out" a boy publicly if you can possibly avoid it. Talk it over confidentially, man to man. Remember a boy's code of honor. Don't ask him to tell on a pal. If you can't figure out the culprit for yourself let the boys know that you expect them to apply their own disciplinary methods to him. If you have handled them right and have their loyalty, they will probably make the offender feel worse (mentally or physically) than you could anyhow.

EXPERT AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

David Evans, St. Paul, Minn.
J. F. Dailida, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. H. Holub, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. Sasso, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. Jordan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clinton Dimmon, Kenilworth, Ill.
Philip Marqua, Winnetka, Ill.
Paul Crumlish, Wilmette, Ill.
Tom Johanson, Winnetka, Ill.
Alva L. Kitselman, Culver, Ind.
Henry O. Kruse, Culver, Ind.
Craig W. Brooks, Culver, Ind.
Arthur H. Frost, Culver, Ind.
Paul Gilster, Culver, Ind.
Charles E. Steele, Culver, Ind.
Ivan K. Mayer, Culver, Ind.
Robert C. Prindle, Culver, Ind.
Herbert L. Cohn, Culver, Ind.
Robert J. Nichols, Culver, Ind.
Robert A. Patrick, Culver, Ind.
Harry F. Damon, Culver, Ind.
Robert K. Gingrich, Culver, Ind.
Robert H. Hoskins, Culver, Ind.
Walton H. Frechtling, Culver, Ind.
Alan F. Kelsey, Culver, Ind.
Marshall G. Borg, Culver, Ind.
Herman E. Miller, Culver, Ind.
Cadet Goode, Culver, Ind.
Robert Perkins, Fresno, Calif.
Arnold Hamstad, Turlock, Calif.
Michael J. Coffield, Los Angeles, Calif.
Allen Boddy, Chicago, Ill.
Leonard Weissman, Chicago, Ill.
Harry Gaskill, Pueblo, Colo.
Marshall E. Lockyer, Wheeling, W. Va.
Waldo Barrett, Bangor, Me.
Fleetwood McKean, Bangor, Me.
M. Mazzei, Stapleton, N. Y.
Burt Pearsall, W. N. Brighton, N. Y.

Raymond Veno, Tacoma, Wash.
Simpson Penney, Jr., Winter Park, Fla.
Ted Harbaugh, Toledo, Ohio.
Ross Kitchen, Wheeling, W. Va.
McGee Williamson, Wheeling, W. Va.
David Thompson, Kokomo, Ind.
Kipling Pellett, St. Louis, Mo.
Beverly Bradish, Kansas City, Mo.
Meigs Bartmess, Springfield, Mass.
Morris Glaser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gordon Myers, Merion, Pa.
Albert Kuehnle, Overbrook, Pa.
Walter Phillips, Overbrook, Pa.
A. C. Wal, Lansdowne, Pa.
Ellsworth Powell, Akron, Ohio.
D. N. B. Carey, West Hartford, Conn.
Richard Dixon, Del Mar, Calif.
Stanley Warner, Fresno, Calif.
Myers Dwelle, Charlotte, N. C.
Clifford Harlan, Pueblo, Colo.
Clayton Lewis, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Sterling Stevenson, Cheyenne, Wyo.
William Hanley, Newell, Pa.
David Anderson, Parkland, Wash.
Clair Balmer, South Bend, Ind.
William Rasmussen, South Bend, Ind.
James Stephens, South Bend, Ind.
Harry Jorgensen, South Bend, Ind.
Frank H. Winters, Corte Madera, Calif.
Edward W. Breuer, St. Louis, Mo.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

James Washburn, Lexington, Ky.
Raymond Melton, Pueblo, Colo.
Chas. F. Roberts, Springfield, Mass.
Clifford Harlan, Pueblo, Colo.
Joseph Townsend, Pueblo, Colo.
Arthur Roberts, Pueblo, Colo.
Ralph Ready, Pueblo, Colo.

WESTERN, TURLOCK, DUNDEE, AND FRESNO HIGH WINNERS IN THIRD SERIES BIWEEKLY MATCHES

Coming down the home stretch with a winner, a five-man possible team score in the last match of the series of biweekly matches, the boys' rifle team of the Western High School, Washington, D. C., kept its record of series winnings for the 1929-30 season intact, thereby annexing winning team honors for the year and the special trophy.

Better than sixty teams fired every other week for eight months, beginning in October. The match was broken down into three short series with three divisions of teams, and it was this field that Western had to outshoot. Fresno High, of Fresno, Calif., always a contender, kept right on the heels of the leader, waiting the chance to forge ahead. Fresno finished second in the third series of matches, followed by the Episcopal Academy Rifle Team, of Overbrook, Pa.

In the lower divisions Turlock Union High, of Turlock, Calif., led the B Division, also taking the aggregate trophy for the three series. Washington University, of St. Louis, Mo., came second, with Malden High School's first team, of Malden, Mass., third. In the C Division, Dundee High, of Dundee, Ill., placed first, followed by the second team at Malden High, which also won the aggregate trophy, and Salina High, of Salina, Kans., came in third.

In the four-position matches, Fresno High continued to have things pretty much its own way throughout the third series. The team led in each match by a comfortable margin to total a possible of 500 credits and again win the cup trophy. Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., totaled the high aggregate credits over the three series of matches, leading Fresno by thirty points, their respective totals being 1,570 and 1,540.

To each team winning out in the aggregates for the three series, five special medals have been awarded for presentation to the members of the teams who have done most to bring these honors to the club.

The final bulletin listing the standing of all teams with their total credits follows:

BULLETIN NO. 5—BIWEEKLY MATCHES—PRONE DIVISION

Organization and address	Score	Points	Total	
			points	Tot. 3 series
1. Western High, Boys, *				
Washington, D. C.	500	300	1,500	4,920
2. Warren Harding Hl., 1st Bridgeport, Conn.	497	270	1,200	3,630
3. Fresno High, † Fresno, Calif.	493	240	1,320	4,380
4. Episcopal Acad., † Overbrook, Pa.	491	210	1,260	3,480
5. Iowa City High, Iowa City, Iowa	485	180	900	1,760
6. Blodgett Voca. Hl., 1st, Syracuse, N. Y.	472	150	880	2,320

* First. † Second. ‡ Third.

Organization and address	Score	Points	Total	
			points	Tot. 3 series
1. Turlock Union High, Boys, * Turlock, Calif.	493	200	880	2,540
2. Malden High, 1st, † Malden, Mass.	492	180	740	2,240
3. Wash. University, † St. Louis, Mo.	485	160	840	1,160
4. Y. M. C. A., † South Bend, Ind.	483	140	600	940
5. Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	477	120	600	2,430
6. Wilby High, Waterbury, Conn.	477	120	440	1,300
7. Owensboro Hl., 1st, Owensboro, Ky.	475	100	160	160
8. Lewis and Clark Hl., 1st, Spokane, Wash.	474	80	260	740
9. Central High, Washington, D. C.	473	60	240	240
10. Bonita Union Hl., 1st, La Verne, Calif.	471	40	210	750
11. Crosby High, Waterbury, Conn.	467	20	160	450
12. Y. M. C. A., † Tulsa, Okla.	462	...	200	200
13. Northern High, Detroit, Mich.	460	...	180	340
14. Wm. Hall High, West Hartford, Conn.	457	...	400	400
15. Blodgett Voca. Hl., 3rd, Syracuse, N. Y.	450	...	140	720
16. Lewis and Clark Hl., 2nd, Spokane, Wash.	446	410
17. Stadium High, Boys, Tacoma, Wash.	437	...	140	360
18. Blodgett Voca. Hl., 2nd, Syracuse, N. Y.	424	770
19. Moline Jr. R. C., Moline, Ill.	309	...	140	140

* First. † Second. ‡ Third.

Organization and address	Score	Points	Total	
			points	Tot. 3 series
1. Malden High, 2nd, † Malden, Mass.	472	100	290	1,050
2. Dundee High, * Dundee, Ill.	467	90	390	820
3. South High, South Brownsville, Pa.	453	80	250	250
4. Salina High, 2nd, † Salina, Kans.	450	70	260	390
5. Bonita Union Hl., 2nd, La Verne, Calif.	447	60	100	200
6. Owensboro High, 2nd, Owensboro, Ky.	447	60	90	90
7. Turlock, Calif., † Turlock, Calif.	447	60	170	220
8. Owensboro Hl., 3rd, Owensboro, Ky.	432	50	50	50
9. Owensboro Hl., 4th, Owensboro, Ky.	419	40	60	60
10. Lewis and Clark Hl., 3rd, Spokane, Wash.	414	30	50	50
11. Greenfield Scout R. C., Greenfield, Mass.	413	20	30	120
12. Owensboro Hl., 5th, Owensboro, Ky.	338	10	10	10

* First. † Second. ‡ Third.

EXPERT DIVISION—4 POSITIONS

Organization and address	Score	Points	Total	Tot. 3 series
1. Fresno High, *				
Fresno, Calif.	1,881	100	500	1,540
2. Kemper Mil. Sch.,				
Boonville, Mo.	1,829	90	450	1,570
3. Richmond Hill Hi,				
Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1,729	80	400	1,290
4. Owensboro Hi,				
Owensboro, Ky.	1,635	70	260	260
6. Bonita Union Hi,				
La Verne, Calif.	1,618	60	320	380

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

THE Individual Junior Championship Match fired during the first two weeks of May, open to all individual and club members of the Junior Rifle Corps, was by far the biggest individual match ever conducted. Competitors registered from practically every State in the Union, the entries totaling 405.

The conditions for the match called for four strings of 10 shots each, prone, and three of our members, Lawrence Wilkens, of Norwood, Ohio, last year's winner; Milton Goodman, of New York City, and Frank Sienkiewicz, of Chicago, Ill., tied with possible scores. These competitors have been authorized to shoot off the tie for the first three places and the corresponding medal decorations. Numerous other ties in standing have been broken and competitors ranked according to National Rifle Association rules of scoring.

All competitors submitting returns have been mailed a complete bulletin, listing all standings. The first 150 are here listed:

Name and address	Score
*1. Lawrence Wilkens, Norwood, Ohio	400
*2. Milton Goodman, New York, N. Y.	400
*3. Frank Sienkiewicz, Chicago, Ill.	400
4. Morris Glaser, New York, N. Y.	399
5. Alex Cooke, Washington, D. C.	399
6. Michael M. Moskowitz, New York, N. Y.	399
7. Fred Schulz, Chicago, Ill.	399
8. T. Cooke, Washington, D. C.	398
9. Frederic Laiss, Washington, D. C.	398
10. John Kemper, Washington, D. C.	398
11. Don Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	398
12. Bob Glass, Washington, D. C.	397
13. Wm. R. Collins, Washington, D. C.	397
14. William Hanley, Newell, Pa.	397
15. Ira Holland, Chicago, Ill.	397
16. Bradford Wiles, Chicago, Ill.	396
17. Lawrence Crawford, Wynnewood, Pa.	396
18. Walter Phillips, Torrance, Pa.	396
19. Alexander C. Will, Lansdowne, Pa.	395
20. Gilbert W. Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.	393
21. Weldon Kerns, Juniata, Pa.	392
22. Donald Cook, Turlock, Calif.	392
23. Hubert E. Curtis, Des Moines, Iowa	392
24. Stewart Waring, Jr., Evanston, Ill.	391
25. Eric Henderson, Larkspur, Calif.	391
26. Gordon H. Livingston, Washington, D. C.	391
27. Chas. Mesurac, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.	390
28. William Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.	390
29. Frank Gussman, New Haven, Conn.	390
30. Vincent Miller, Denver, Colo.	390
31. Edmund McLaurin, Wilmington, N. C.	389
32. Richard Heiler, Altoona, Pa.	389
33. Jim Butterworth, Highland Park, Ill.	389
34. Jane M. Arnold, Dayton, Ohio	388
35. Arnold N. Habstad, Turlock, Calif.	388
36. Alfred Boldt, Canon City, Colo.	388
37. Emil P. Hergert, New York, N. Y.	388
38. Wm. Maloney, Kansas City, Mo.	387
39. Harvey Emerick, Tacoma, Wash.	387
40. Glenn C. Schlegel, Stillington, Pa.	387
41. Jack Riddell, Evanston, Ill.	387
42. William B. Olson, Jr., New York, N. Y.	386
43. Grover Brown, Staten Island, N. Y.	386
44. Joe Maloney, Arcola, Ind.	386
45. Billy Wright, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.	385
46. Clifford P. Wanebo, Laramie, Wyo.	385
47. DeVere A. Dirrin, Arcola, Ind.	385
48. Art Anders, Tacoma, Wash.	385
49. Roger Benoit, New York, N. Y.	384
50. John Armstrong, Bayonne, N. J.	384
51. Kenneth O. Beatty, Jr., Drexel Hill, Pa.	384
52. James G. Washburn, Lexington, Ky.	383
53. Theodore H. Harbaugh, Toledo, Ohio	383
54. Herbert N. Gardner, Evanston, Ill.	383
55. Frederick Roe, Ossining, N. Y.	383
56. George Childs, Bronxville, N. Y.	383
57. Reginald Seidel, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	383
58. Howard Syverson, Tacoma, Wash.	383
59. Jack L. Baum, New York, N. Y.	383
60. Jos. N. VanVoist, Roslyn, N. Y.	382
61. David Myers, East Orange, N. J.	382
62. Harold K. Crowder, St. Louis, Mo.	382
63. W. A. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.	382
64. Philip Marque, Winnetka, Ill.	381
65. Ruth Anderson, East Orange, N. J.	381

66. Frederick W. King, Jr., Augusta, Me.	381
67. Ray Vino, Tacoma, Wash.	381
68. Chas. Carlson, Staten Island, N. Y.	381
69. Harold H. Heinkel, Evanston, Ill.	381
70. George Horenskamp, Staten Island, N. Y.	381
71. Harry Carlton McNamara, Evanston, Ill.	381
72. John Robinson, Waterbury, Conn.	380
73. Warren T. Potter, Jr., Whittier, Calif.	380
74. Roy Friend, Yakima, Wash.	380
75. Neil S. Moon, Chevy Chase, Md.	380
76. J. S. Stechell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	380
77. Leon Frigon, Waterbury, Conn.	379
78. Robert Brining, Dayton, Ohio	379
79. Thomas F. Costello, Winter Haven, Fla.	378
80. Clarence Schneider, Arcola, Ind.	378
81. Douglas Mann, San Dimas, Calif.	376
82. George Bjornstad, Chicago, Ill.	376
83. Ben Howard Tuthill, Jr., Bronx, N. Y.	376
84. Logan Cressap, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.	375
85. Fred Schneider, Woodhaven, N. Y.	375
86. Edgar H. Jones, Lansing, Mich.	375
87. Albert Luytie, Richmond, Calif.	375
88. W. Kenneth Scales, Milan, Ind.	374
89. Robert Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.	373
90. Geo. Barlow, Worland, Wyo.	373
91. Stanley Radcliffe, Tacoma, Wash.	372
92. August H. Hofmann, Atlantic City, N. J.	372
93. Kenneth Vortz, Worland, Wyo.	371
94. Mildred Maranville, Montrose, Calif.	371
95. Nolan E. Dickason, Youngstown, Ohio	371
96. Gordon W. Wildes, Evanston, Ill.	371
97. Sigfred Nelson, Belgrade, Minn.	371
98. Wallace DeHaven, Lexington, Ky.	371
99. David Anderson, Parkland, Wash.	370
100. Carl Kruse, Akron, Ohio	370
101. Francis Nearing, Wallingford, Conn.	370
102. Alfred Schaefer, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	369
103. Charles Stephen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	369
104. V. Murray, Staten Island, N. Y.	368
105. Maynard Hendrickson, Belgrade, Minn.	367
106. John Gross, Staten Island, N. Y.	367
107. Robert A. Lorenzen, Whittier, Calif.	365
108. Marjorie Shannon, Steubenville, Ohio	365
109. Arthur Davidson, Jr., Anaconda, Mont.	365
110. Edward Schneider, Arcola, Ind.	364
111. Loren Bishop, Douglas, Wyo.	364
112. John Foote, Brooklyn, N. Y.	363
113. Robert F. Cole, Ossining, N. Y.	361
114. Billy Daemiecke, Chicago, Ill.	361
115. Tom Miller, Chicago, Ill.	360
116. Fred Crowley, Lexington, Ky.	360
117. Harold Vortz, Worland, Wyo.	359
118. Alfred Rostad, Glen Head, N. Y.	359
119. Arthur Hammer, Arcola, Ind.	359
120. Wayne Welch, Tacoma, Wash.	358
121. Jack Olmstead, Wallingford, Conn.	358
122. Ike M. Moore, Lexington, Ky.	357
123. Paul Snodgrass, Akron, Ohio	357
124. Howard More, Arcola, Ind.	357
125. William Gorman, Lexington, Ky.	356
126. Bobby Butcher, Worland, Wyo.	355
127. Jasper Bowling, Lexington, Ky.	354
128. Ernest LeVassen, Douglas, Wyo.	353
129. Francis Wallace, Wallingford, Conn.	351
130. Gerald Glass, Worland, Wyo.	350
131. DeMar Nielsen, Worland, Wyo.	350
132. Dale Long, Whittier, Calif.	350
133. James L. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	349
134. George Wilkinson, Wallingford, Conn.	349
135. Erma C. Lung, Syracuse, N. Y.	348
136. Dexter Barrett, Chicago, Ill.	348
137. Everett Kendrick, Tacoma, Wash.	346
138. Lela Olmsted, Wallingford, Conn.	346
139. William A. Bates, Catonsville, Md.	343
140. Charles H. Cole, Ossining, N. Y.	343
141. George Ennever, Wallingford, Conn.	342
142. Allyn H. Tedmon, Jr., Littleton, Colo.	342
143. Edward H. Markham, Wallingford, Conn.	339
144. Frederick A. Potter, Whittier, Calif.	339
145. Jean Simson, Manistee, Mich.	339

146. Julius Weimerskirch, Beelgrade, Minn.	337
147. Dean Fairchild, Roslyn, N. Y.	335
148. Henry Pohlsen, Chicago, Ill.	335
149. Chester Knight, Worland, Wyo.	334
150. Gladys McAllister, Joliet, Ill.	334

MOSTLY PERSONAL

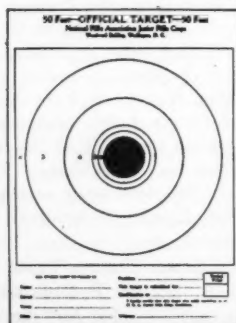
The Oklahoma State Hi-Y Training Camp will this year be operated at Galena, Mo., and will be known as Camp Care Away. The camp, conducted in four periods, consists of approximately 325 boys.

With these warm days has come a mysterious pop-pop-pop around the Onondago Valley Academy, of Syracuse, N. Y., bringing the news of the recently organized rifle team. Instructor Charles V. Hartson, formerly coach at the Central High School, has organized a third Junior team in the city of Syracuse. Twelve enthusiastic members compose the club and each has qualified for the grade of Marksman, while several are completing higher qualifications. In the fall several shoots will be arranged with the neighboring Junior teams, which will be of much interest.

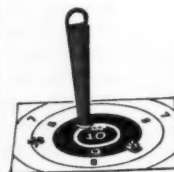
Expert Rifleman Clifford Wanebo, who is now nineteen years of age and no longer eligible for membership in the Junior Rifle Corps, has written us the following word of appreciation for the assistance received during the past years: "I only wish that I had discovered sooner the advantages of taking a more active part in the rifle-shooting program so that I might have earned the Distinguished Rifleman award rather than the Expert Rifleman. The Junior Rifle Corps program of rifle-shooting helped me to realize the unlimited pleasure and value of being able to handle guns and understand the fine points in shooting."

With this gratifying message we have had the pleasure of enrolling Expert Wanebo as a Senior member of the N. R. A., giving him the advantage of the wider field of competition.

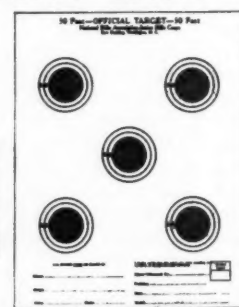
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Official N. R. A. J. R. C.
Single Bull's-eye Targets
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\$1.00 per 500

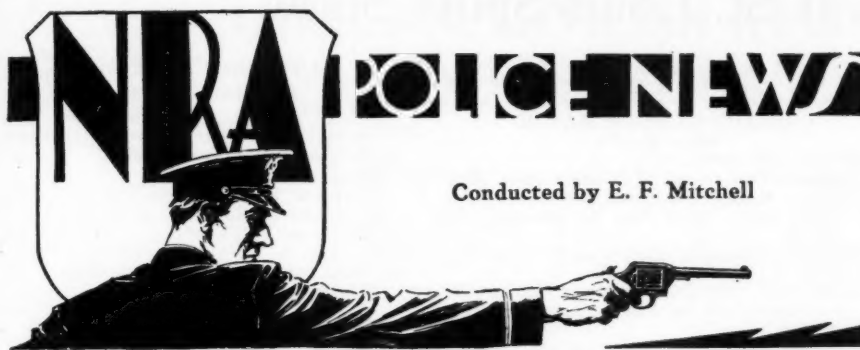


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Five Bull's-eye Targets
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\$1.25 per 500

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Conducted by E. F. Mitchell

New Division for Police Created by N. R. A.

THE purpose of the N. R. A. in creating a Police Division is to assist police officers everywhere to improve their marksmanship. Hundreds of cities have no police range, either indoors or outdoors, and allow their officers little or no ammunition for practice. It is the purpose of the N. R. A. to encourage the building of ranges and the thorough instruction of every police officer.

Eugene F. Mitchell, for many years a representative of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Company, is in charge of the Police Division, and is located in the N. R. A. offices in the Barr Building. All police officers who may come to Washington are invited to visit this office and talk over their shoot problems.

All drillmasters, instructors, or individual officers are requested to send in to this office all items of interest regarding qualification courses of their departments, scores of matches, etc., so that these may be printed in the N. R. A. Police News.

BUFFALO POLICE TEAM GETTING READY FOR PERRY

IT WILL be of interest to those in police circles to know that Commissioner Austin J. Roche, of Buffalo, N. Y., has decided to send a police pistol team to the National Matches at Camp Perry in August. The writer has personal knowledge that the Commissioner has already started training, and that about thirty officers have been trying out for the team. These officers are reporting to the outdoor range three days a week, and are being coached by three volunteer instructors from the 174th Infantry. Capt. James M. H. Wallace, his son, Lieut. Lynn D. Wallace, and Lieut. Paul Shepherd are putting the men through the regulation Camp Perry police courses, and will gradually work the squad down to the regular team of four officers and two alternates. It is hoped that Commissioner Roche will be able to go to Perry with the team also, as he desires to renew his acquaintance with the shooters who were there in 1921, when he as a lieutenant and director of the Buffalo Police Training School took a four-man team

to Perry and brought them back winners of the Police Pistol Match.

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE START PISTOL PRACTICE

FROM the "Minnesota Police Association Official Bulletin" (March issue) it is learned that Minneapolis police officers are going to learn to shoot, so that when it is necessary to use their gun, the officers will register a bull's-eye. Harry C. Lindholm, superintendent of the department, and his lieutenants, decided that pistol practice would be a part of the training of policemen and detectives. The City Council appropriated money for a range in the basement of the Courthouse, and it has four firing booths, partitioned off with sheet-metal $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick and then faced with boards an inch thick, thus insuring the man in the opposite booth of protection should a pistol be accidentally discharged. The maximum firing distance is 75 feet, and the range was installed under the supervision of Capt. Arthur D. Caswell, of Anoka, Minn. The range was officially opened by Mayor William F. Kunze, Superintendent Lindholm, and Earl Brown, now head of the State Highway Patrol. As instructor, the Minneapolis department is fortunate in having a man who has the knack of imparting his knowledge to the student officer. He is well qualified, having spent most of his life in studying and using firearms. Detective George Henseler is the man who is in charge of the instruction, and is assisted by Sergt. Henry Cresse.

CHATHAM (N. J.) POLICE FORM PISTOL CLUB

THE Police Pistol School of Chatham is a corporation not for profit, organized for the purpose of making pistol-shooting an attractive sport where the citizen and the policeman can meet and become better acquainted. The school will have an indoor range at the power house and an outdoor range in the rear of Doctor Krauss' residence on Main Street. Both ranges will be equipped for both pistol and small-bore rifle-

shooting. At the organization meeting the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1930:

President, Leslie S. Carpenter; vice president, Dr. F. I. Krauss; secretary, G. Kimball Coleman; treasurer, J. Hartford Chidester; executive officer, Roy S. Tinney; ordnance officer, Col. F. W. Roller; range officer, Reese T. Davis; statistical officer, H. I. Brockie. Other members are: Dr. J. F. Johnston, Anthony Ruzicka, Jeff Would, W. R. Kelley, J. H. Trowbridge, and Herbert L. Rowe. Applications for membership should be made to the secretary.

The school will be affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America, and Government qualification bars of Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Expert will be issued to all members making the required scores. There will be pistol matches between the Troopers and the members of the adjoining police departments, and other shoots at bull's-eye, breakable, and moving targets.

POLICE TEAMS PRACTICING FOR CAMP PERRY

INDICATIONS are that this is going to be a big year for police teams at Camp Perry. Already the reports received at this office show that most of the teams represented at the Police Matches in 1929 will again be present this year when the range officer shouts "Ready on the right; ready on the left, and ready on the firing line." Last year there were 18 police teams entered in the Police Team Match.

The National Police School will be held from August 25 to August 30, inclusive, and it is expected that during this period there will be one or two new matches inserted in the program for the police officers who are attending the Police School. The popular Myers Match (5 shots at disappearing targets in buildings) will be fired on the morning of August 28, the winner of this match being awarded a Colt Officers' Model target revolver, caliber .38, this being given by Col. Hu B. Myers, executive officer of the matches. It is rumored that Captain Hardy has proposed a match to be known as the "Hardy Right- and Left-Handed Match." This sounds interesting, and recalls to the writer's mind the fact that the New Jersey State Troopers qualify with both hands (see story in February (1930) RIFLEMAN).

IT is essential that the policeman be able to fire with either hand. One hand might be injured; but if the officer knows that he can fire with his other hand, and has confidence in his ability, he is better able to perform his duty as an officer of the law. The writer believes that every police department should have a system of target practice, and that the qualification course should include shooting with both right and left hands.

Matches at St. Louis Sport Show

DURING the Sportsman's Show, held May 16 to 18, at the Arena in St. Louis, the following matches were fired. There were also Small-Bore Rifle Individual and Team matches, but space will not permit of publishing results. The officers and members of the various clubs furnished the personnel, targets, and medals for each match.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH

TEAM MATCH

Range.—25 yards.

Course.—Two scores of 5 shots each, slow fire, one minute per shot; two scores of 5 shots each, timed fire, 30 seconds per score; two scores of 5 shots each, rapid fire, 15 seconds per score.

Arm.—Any pistol or revolver, caliber .38 or larger. Set or hair trigger not permitted.

Ammunition.—Any .38 caliber or larger.

Targets.—Standard American 25-yard rapid-fire target.

Entries.—Seven.

1. St. Louis Police Revolver Team No. 1—
Det. Yanick, Oliver 283
Ptmm. Brocksmith, Ralph 278
Ptmm. Hill, Thamer 276
Ptmm. Stubits, Frank 275
Sergt. Evans, Frank W. 273

1,385

2. St. Louis Police Revolver Team No. 2—
Lieut. Bosch, Jr., Nick 287
Sergt. Phillips, Nary H. 271
Ptmm. Copeland, Levi 271
Clrk. Heinicke, Eric 268
Det. Hallett, Charles 261

1,358

3. St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club Team—
Olcott, George C. 281
Mannie, E. J. 271
Peterson, M. B. 265
Kronld, Edward 256
Niedner, L. C. 249

1,322

4. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver Club,
Team No. 1 1,304
5. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver Club,
Team No. 2 1,206
6. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver Club,
Team No. 3 1,198
7. East St. Louis Rifle Club Team... 1,147

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH

INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Entries.—77.

Course and conditions in this match same as in National Rifle Association Team Match.

1. Det. Rooney, John J.,
St. Louis Police Dept. 291
2. Lieut. Bosch, Jr., Nick,
St. Louis Police Dept. 287
3. Det. Yanick, Oliver,
St. Louis Police Dept. 283
4. Olcott, George C.,
Colonial Revolver Club 281
5. Boefer, A. C.,
St. Louis Pistol and Rev. Club. 279
6. Ptmm. Brocksmith, Ralph,
St. Louis Police Dept. 278
7. Ptmm. Hill, Thamer,
St. Louis Police Dept. 276
8. Ptmm. Stubits, Frank,
St. Louis Police Dept. 275
9. Ptmm. Cowee, Leo,
St. Louis Police Dept. 275

10. Sergt. Evans, Frank W.,
St. Louis Police Dept. 273

HEAVY-CALIBER MATCH

TEAM MATCH

Range.—20 yards.

Course.—Two scores of 5 shots each, slow fire, 1 minute per shot; two scores of 5 shots each, timed fire, 30 seconds per score.

Targets.—Standard American 20-yard targets.

Arm.—Any pistol or revolver, caliber .38 or larger, set or hair trigger not permitted.

Ammunition.—Any .38 caliber or larger.

Entries.—Six.

1. St. Louis Police Revolver Team—
Ptmm. Hill, Thamer 169
Det. Yanick, Oliver 163
Ptmm. Brocksmith, Ralph 154
Ptmm. Copeland, Levi 150
Ptmm. Stubits, Frank 149

785

2. St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club,
Team No. 1 776
3. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver Club,
Team No. 1 697
4. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver Club,
Team No. 2 669
5. St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club,
Team No. 2 641
6. East St. Louis Rifle Club Team ... 556

HEAVY-CALIBER MATCH

INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Entries.—71.

Course and conditions in this match same as in Heavy-Caliber Team Match.

1. Ptmm. Hill, Thamer,
St. Louis Police Dept. 169
2. Det. Rooney, John J.,
St. Louis Police Dept. 163
3. Det. Yanick, Oliver,
St. Louis Police Dept. 163
4. Mannie, E. J.,
Colonial Revolver Club 157
5. Olcott, George C.,
Colonial Revolver Club 157
6. Stuerman, E. H.,
Colonial Revolver Club 155
7. Peterson, M. B.,
Colonial Revolver Club 154
8. Ptmm. Brocksmith, Ralph,
St. Louis Police Dept. 154
9. Sergt. Evans, Frank W.,
St. Louis Police Dept. 153
10. Stauble, Paul,
St. Louis Pistol and Rev. Club... 153

ANY-PISTOL MATCH

TEAM MATCH

Range.—20 yards.

Course.—Two scores of 5 shots each, slow fire, no time limit.

Targets.—Standard American 20-yard targets.

Arm.—Any pistol or revolver of any caliber; barrel length, including cylinder, not more than 10 inches; sights strictly open, in front of the hammer, and not over 10 inches apart. Set or hair trigger not permitted.

Ammunition.—Any.

Entries.—6.

1. St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club,
Team No. 1 429
2. St. Louis Police Dept. Rev. Team.. 418
3. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver Club,
Team No. 1 407
4. St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club,
Team No. 2 387
5. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver Club,
Team No. 2 385
6. Glendale Shooting Club Team 371

ANY-PISTOL MATCH

INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Entries.—69.

Course and conditions in this match same as in Any-Pistol Team Match.

1. Mannie, E. J.,
Colonial Revolver Club 95
2. Det. Yanick, Oliver,
St. Louis Police Dept. 89
3. Beecher, S. L.,
St. Louis Pistol and Rev. Club... 88
4. Frechman, E.,
St. Louis Pistol and Rev. Club ... 88
5. Kronld, Edward,
Colonial Revolver Club 88
6. Lieut. Bosch, Jr., Nick,
St. Louis Police Dept. 87
7. Ptmm. Hill, Thamer,
St. Louis Police Dept. 86
8. Ptmm. Harke, Stephen,
St. Louis Police Dept. 85
9. Officer Paul, Theodore,
Deputy Sheriff, Clayton, Mo..... 84
10. Sergt. Evans, Frank W.,
St. Louis Police Dept. 84

SERVICE MATCH

TEAM MATCH

Course.—Two score of 5 shots each, slow fire, 25 yards, 1 minute per shot; two scores of 5 shots each, rapid fire, 15 yards, 11 seconds per score; two scores of 5 shots each, rapid fire, 25 yards, 15 seconds per score.

Targets.—Regulation Army L targets.

Arm.—Colt .45-caliber automatic only.

Ammunition.—Any .45 caliber.

Entries.—7.

1. 406th Infantry Reserve Officers' Team—
Lieut. Gentry, Jr., Wm. R. 271
Lieut. Riefling, Richard 265
Capt. Seever, F. S. 223
Lieut. Morris, J. S. 190
Lieut. Borders, W. A. 142
- 1,091
2. Cavalry Reserve Officer's Assn.,
Team No. 1 1,090
 3. Cavalry Reserve Officers' Assn.,
Team No. 2 1,007
 4. St. Louis Pistol and Revolver
Club Team 1,005
 5. 380th Field Artillery Reserve Of-
ficers' Team 993
 6. 527th Coast Artillery Reserve Of-
ficers' Team 973
 7. St. Louis Ordnance Reserve Of-
ficers' Team 764

SERVICE MATCH

INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Entries.—41.

Course and conditions in this match same as in the Service Team Match.

1. Lieut. Boefer, G. A.,
380th Field Art. Res. Officers.... 292
2. Lieut. Gentry, Jr., Wm. H.,
406th Inf. Res. Officers..... 271
3. Lieut. Riefling, Richard,
406th Inf. Res. Officers 265
4. Boefer, A. C.,
St. Louis Pistol and Rev. Club.. 260
5. Lieut. Warner, Raymond,
Cavalry Res. Officers' Assn..... 233

The same prizes will be awarded in each match, as follows: To the winning team: a trophy, and bronze medals to the members of the team. To the three highest individuals in each individual match: a gold, silver, and bronze medal, respectively.



DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

Conducted by Lt.-Col. J. M. Coward

ADDRESS: DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.



RETURN OF SHIPPING TICKETS

CLUB secretaries are again requested to make a careful check of the property records of their clubs in order to locate unsigned shipping tickets for equipment which was issued to their clubs during the past several months, as there are several hundred of these shipping tickets still in the hands of rifle clubs and every effort should be made to have them signed and returned to this office without delay.

The arsenals shipping this property are calling upon this office for these shipping tickets, but this office cannot comply with their demands, when rifle-club officials fail to comply with regulations.

Instructions have been issued to all clubs relative to the proper disposal of shipping tickets received for property and supplies which have been issued to them, yet it often becomes necessary to write several letters to some of the clubs asking for the return of these signed shipping tickets, and in some instances "Shipping Instructions" for the return of the government property in the hands of the club have been issued.

The failure on the part of club officials to comply with regulations and correspondence emanating from this office is a manifestation of complete lack of interest on their part, and readily reacts upon the membership. There is a large and growing waiting list of live new clubs just awaiting recognition and acceptance for the purpose of obtaining government supplies. It is unfair to these new clubs to deny them this right because places on the roll are being occupied by clubs which have so lost interest in rifle marksmanship as to neglect compliance with the most important regulations. Make another search of your club files for these missing shipping tickets, and have them signed by the proper official and then forward them to this office without delay.

CHANGES IN PRICE OF SPORTER AND SPECIAL PARTS

THE following changes in the price of the U. S. rifle, caliber .30, Model 1903, N. R. A. Springfield Sporter (star gauged), fitted with Lyman No. 48 rear sight, and special parts for the same are announced as being effective May 20, 1930:

U. S. rifle, caliber .30, Model 1903,
Style N. R. A. Springfield Sporter.. \$42.50
Barrel and Receiver Assembly-Sporting
Type 17.90

Barrel, caliber .30, Sporting Type \$11.90
Receiver, drilled and tapped for Lyman sight, dummy screws in holes.. 6.00
Trigger guard for Springfield Sporter.. 2.50

HEAVY BARRELS, STYLE T

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY recommends that when members of the N. R. A. purchase heavy barrels, style T, that they have these barrels targeted at the armory before shipment, the cost of targeting being \$3.55 per barrel. The cost of targeting can be included in the remittance forwarded to this office at the time purchase is made with a notation that the barrel is to be targeted.

AMMUNITION FOR RUSSIAN RIFLE

MEMBERS of the N. R. A. having Russian rifles, 7.62-mm., or those members who are contemplating the purchase of Russian rifles, are informed that ammunition for these rifles can be procured commercially from the Remington Arms Company, Incorporated, and U. S. Cartridge Company. This is hunting ammunition loaded with expanding bullets.

HEAVY-BARREL RIFLES, STYLE T, AND ACCESSORIES

THE Ordnance Department has announced the following prices for the special target heavy-barrel rifles, style T, and accessories:

U. S. rifle, caliber .30, Model 1903, style T, 28- and 30-inch, heavy service barrel, fitted with Model 1922 pistol-grip stock, Winchester hooded front sight, Lyman No. 48 rear sight, Springfield action, weight about 14 pounds \$85.00
Barrels, heavy, style T 36.50
Barrel and receiver assembly for style T rifles 41.25
Lower band, special with swivel 1.51

There is a packing, mailing, and insurance charge of 45 cents on the lower band special when ordered separately. All orders for this rifle and parts should be forwarded direct to this office, accompanied by the proper remittance, in the form of a money order, bank draft, or certified check made payable to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

AMMUNITION

THE following prices covering the sales of the various types of ammunition sold through

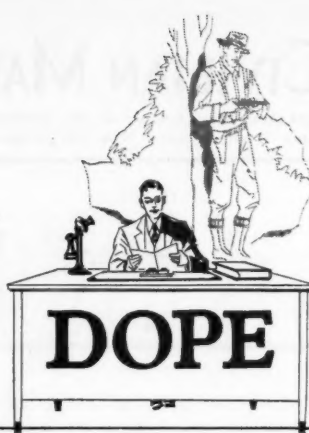
the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship will become effective July 1, 1930:

Cartridges, ball, caliber .30, Model 1906 (low grade), 150-grain flat-base bullet:
Per case of 1,200 rounds \$21.60
Per bandolier of 60 rounds 1.08
Cartridges, ball, caliber .30, M1 Service, 172-grain, 9° boat-tail bullet, gilding-metal jacket:
Per case of 1,200 rounds 49.56
Per bandolier of 60 rounds 2.48
Cartridges, ball, caliber .30, M1922E, 170-grain, 6° boat-tail bullet:
Per case of 1,200 rounds 37.80
Per bandolier of 60 rounds 1.89
Cartridges, ball, caliber .30, Model 1898, Krag, 220-grain, round-nose, gilding-metal jacket bullet, noncorrosive primer:
Per case of 1,000 rounds 31.50
Per 100 rounds 3.15
Cartridges, ball, caliber .22 short:
Per case of 10,000 rounds 15.00
Per 1,000 rounds 1.50
Cartridges, ball, caliber .45, Model 1911, for 1917 revolver:
Per case of 1,200 rounds 35.40
Cartridges, ball, pistol, caliber .45, Model 1911:
Per case of 2,000 rounds 59.00

There is a packing charge of 50 cents per case on all ammunition purchased in case lots, and 15 cents for each additional case in same order, and of 75 cents for less than case lots. Make all remittances in the form of a money order, bank draft, or certified check, payable to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

SALES TO JUNIOR MEMBERS AND MEMBERS OF RIFLE CLUBS

JUNIOR members of the National Rifle Association and members of rifle clubs who are not individual members of the National Rifle Association are not authorized to purchase rifles and ordnance equipment through the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. All orders from Junior members and members of rifle clubs are returned with the above information. Rifle clubs are authorized to purchase spare parts and accessories for rifles, target material, and ammunition, but the sale of rifles to clubs is prohibited.



RIFLES AND BIG-GAME HUNTING: LT.-COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN AND F. C. NESS

SHOTGUNS AND FIELD SHOOTING: CAPT. CHARLES ASKINS

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS: MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

EVERY CARE IS USED IN COLLECTING DATA FOR QUESTIONS SUBMITTED, BUT NO RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED FOR ANY ACCIDENT WHICH MAY OCCUR.

A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots — All questions answered directly by mail

Concerning Single-Shot Actions and High-Pressure Cartridges

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

I WISH you would discuss single-shot actions for high-pressure cartridges. I am taking up the rifle again after an absence of twenty years, and setting up a 100-yard range for experimental shooting. I have been thinking of getting a Winchester action fitted with the Mann-Niedner firing pin, the modern type of sporting stock, a .25-caliber barrel chambered for the Krag shell, and a Fecker telescope.

I note that you place the limit of pressure for this action at 48,000 pounds. This bars some of the heavier loads. I also note that nowadays target shots find this action slow.

What about the Farquharson action? I saw one by Jeffery for their .400-bore cartridge, shooting 55 grains of Cordite behind a 400-grain bullet and wondered if it would not stand as much pressure as a Springfield action. I thought it might be quicker than the Winchester action owing to the smaller and lighter hammer. I don't know that the hammer is smaller, but it could be as long as it is concealed and is not used for cocking.

What about the Martini action? As it is used in the free rifles sold by the Government I assume it is capable of standing 50,000 pounds' pressure or more.

There was an article in the *RIFLEMAN* a year ago about a new Swedish single-shot action designed for high-speed ignition. I do not know whether it is obtainable or not.

It may be that I am all wet in wanting a single-shot action; that the advantage of the one-piece stock and the powerful seating and extracting movement of the bolt action put it above any other type even for experimental shooting. But if so I should like to know. Of course what I am looking for is accuracy—greater accuracy than I used to get from a .25-21 Stevens and a .32-40 Winchester single shot.—L. C.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). Very good high-power single-shot rifles can be built up much on the lines you suggest; but I am going to note some of the difficulties, and then you can make up your own mind about it.

The weak point is not in the action but

the cartridge case. Rimless cartridge cases do not work at all well, both because a really efficient extractor can not be made, and because the very close head-spacing necessary with these cartridges can not be maintained. Without an exception, every rimmed case was designed and the case annealed for a standard pressure of not more than 40,000 pounds. The Krag case is the best of the lot; but even that case in a Winchester single-shot action should not be asked to stand over 48,000 pounds. At that pressure the .25 Krag will give 86-grain bullets about 3,100 f. s., and 100-grain bullets about 2,850 f. s. with No. 17½ powder.

The Farquharson action is the strongest and best, and it should easily stand 52,000 pounds could we get a case to stand it. The big English Cordite cartridges seldom give over 40,000 pounds' pressure. Cordite gives very low pressure but bad erosion. The Farquharson action in the bright costs about \$50, which is prohibitive.

The Winchester single-shot action, preferably but not necessarily, with the Mann-Niedner firing pin, is splendid, and I do not think we can really get, or need, a better action.

The Martini action has proved to be a frost. Those obtained from abroad would not stand .30-06 pressures until we had annealed and reheat-treated them. The individual rifleman has small chance to get a metallurgist with a laboratory who is competent to do this work and willing to undertake it. As the action is not open to the rear, the chambering and head-spacing has to be done by trial and error, dismounting the barrel time after time, and is very expensive. The action has so much spring to it that head space increases very fast.

Owing to the design of single-shot rifles, and the way in which the butt stock is fastened to the barrel, fine accuracy with high-power cartridges can only be assured when the rifle is fitted with a very heavy barrel. The Winchester single-shot rifle has shot well with high-power cartridges only when fitted with a No. 3 barrel, which makes the complete rifle weigh about 10 pounds. Martini rifles have to have a

still heavier barrel. The tangs on the Farquharson and Winchester single-shot rifles are so long that the comb of the stock can not be carried forward far enough to help in hard holding and steady aiming, particularly with a telescope sight, as it should. When a telescope sight is mounted low, as it should be, it is difficult to get the fingers in around the breech to withdraw the fired case.

Speaking very generally, indeed, I think that with a Winchester single-shot rifle for the .25 Krag cartridge the limit of accuracy obtainable is about an average of 2½-inch groups at 100 yards. With the .25 Roberts cartridge (which ballistically is almost identical with the .25 Krag except that the case will stand a little more pressure) in a Springfield, Winchester Model 54, Remington Model 30, or Mauser breech action, the rifle being built and stocked as it should be, the limit of attainable accuracy seems to be about a 1½-inch group at 100 yards.

I think these are the reasons why we see so few well-informed riflemen attempting to place high-power barrels on single-shot rifles today.

If you read the above as I intended it, you will see that a Winchester single-shot rifle with .25 Krag barrel and telescope sight can be made a really fine and satisfactory rifle in every way, although it will not quite equal a similarly high-grade bolt-action rifle in accuracy. It may, however, better satisfy some particular rifleman, and I see no reason why anyone wishing one should not go ahead and have it built. It will be a most satisfactory and useful rifle.

CONCERNING THE .25 REMINGTON

I PLAN to buy a Remington Model 30 for the .25 Remington cartridge, and also to do reloading so as to get light but accurate loads for potting around. I will probably fit the rifle later on with a telescope sight.

From what I can read the .25 Remington is about the equal of the .30-06 if given a good barrel. What I want to know is this: Will the .25 put the groups in the same place day after day as well as the .30-06 in the Springfield Sporter? Will you give me the dimensions for a barrel for the .25 which will be comparable to the barrel of the Springfield Sporter as to maintaining a constant center of impact? I don't mind about the weight; anything from 8 to 9 pounds, disregarding the telescope, will not be too much for the rifle.—E. M. H.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The standard factory barrel on the .25 Remington caliber Remington Model 30 rifle is so excellent in its accuracy that I do not believe that anyone would gain anything in having a new barrel for that cartridge placed on it. With Remington Kleanbore 117-grain Express mushroom ammunition, it seems to average about 1½-inch groups at 100 yards; and with the Hi-Speed ammunition, about 2½-inch groups.

Of course, such groups as these can only be obtained with a telescope sight. With iron sights, you have the error of aim to contend with, which amounts to at least 1 inch per 100 yards.

But, I am sorry to say, the factory stock on the regular factory Remington Model 30 is so miserable that no one can really hold hard or aim steadily with it. The rifle should positively be restocked with either the Belding & Mull Special stock or the stock which the Remington company is placing on its new Model 30S rifle. The company will send you a circular of this Model 30S on request. I strongly recommend this rifle and not the regular Model 30.

THAT .38-72 IS A GOOD RIFLE— BLUING SOLUTION

I would like some information in regard to gun-bluing materials. I have used Hoffman's, which I consider the best, but I would like something simpler to apply and still get good results. I do not care for any of the lacquers similar to New Method. Would like to know how Fecker's is used; also the Old English, as advertised in the RIFLEMAN. I have a process of heating and polishing that is very satisfactory, but is not as durable as I like.

I have a Model 1895 Winchester, .38-72 caliber. This gun is in fine condition, but I do not like the caliber. What barrels of other caliber could I fit to this action without changing the action? Could I put a Winchester .30-30 Model 94 or 55 barrel on this gun without extra fitting? The .30-30 cartridges work all right through the action, and I like the caliber pretty well.

Could I use a regular .30-06 barrel on this gun, as made by the Winchesters?—F. M.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The Fecker and the Old English bluing solutions are used in exactly the same way as the Hoffman solution. If you are going to do anything at all with bluing, it would pay you very greatly to obtain a copy of Baker's "Modern Gunsmithing." It has a chapter on bluing which will save you a great deal of money, far more than the book itself costs, in permitting you to make up your own solutions at a cheaper price instead of buying these expensive solutions on the market.

I should say that a Winchester Model 95 rifle in .38-72 caliber was an extremely desirable weapon. That caliber cartridge happens to be one of the very best black-powder cartridges ever designed. It is amply powerful for any American game. With freshly loaded ammunition, it will shoot much more accurately in the Winchester Model 95 rifle than any of the high-power cartridges.

I should say that instead of changing and putting another barrel on your rifle, what you should do is to get a set of reloading tools from the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation for the .38-72 cartridge.

However, the only barrel that could be fitted to this Model 95 rifle and which would work efficiently would be one for the .30-40 Krag cartridge. Winchester can supply and fit such a barrel. You yourself could not fit a barrel properly, because you have no head-space gauges. Do not attempt to do it.

The Model 95 rifle is not safe with the .30-06 cartridges which are now being manufactured, and the .30-06 cartridge would not work through your particular action, as it is suitable only for a rimmed cartridge.

THE .30-06 CARTRIDGE IN SINGLE- SHOT ACTIONS

WHAT would you advise me to do if I must have a match rifle, 30-inch barrel, not heavier than a sporting Springfield, in .30-06-caliber, single-shot action, with set trigger?

I had in mind a Winchester single-shot action with 30-inch barrel, same size at

F. C. Ness Joins the Dope Bag Force

It is eleven years since the Dope Bag Department of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN was started, and the writer undertook to handle this and other technical correspondence for the National Rifle Association. During that time, the service has grown enormously, and has now reached the point where we are handling from 600 to 800 letters a month in the rifle section alone. It is impossible for one man to handle such a volume of correspondence when he has a regular job which keeps him busy all day long and has to take care of this Dope Bag work in the evenings and holidays as I have had to do. Therefore, recently, I had to call for help, and arrangements were made with Mr. F. C. Ness to assist in the work, and Mr. Ness is now on the job at the N. R. A. office. He and I between us will handle the rifle portion of the correspondence, and we will both endeavor to give our fellow members and correspondents the very best dope we know.

Mr. Ness is so well known to our members that he needs little or no introduction. For a number of years he has been with the firm of Belding & Mull, where his intimate knowledge of rifles and rifle shooting has been of great value. He is an expert rifle shot, knows the game and the tools, and is one of the most skilled reloaders in the country. He also has hunted extensively. I have full confidence in his ability for this work, and I know that the letters he answers will be handled as well as, or better than, I could handle them. We will both endeavor as in the past to tell our correspondents the same story—that is, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as we with our experience see it.

TOWNSEND WHELEN.

muzzle and breech as the sporting Springfield barrel, but a straight taper. Now the question is, Would it be practical to fit an extractor for a rimless case in a S. S. Winchester action, and if that could be done successfully, could we hope to have the best accuracy with this action, in view of a slight difference in the lift of the breech block on tight and loose cases, thereby causing the firing pin to hit high or low; or is this all a notion?

I think I am very well aware that the Springfield is the most suitable action for the .30-06 of any action to be had. However, that does not keep me from wanting a single-shot set trigger .30-06, as I am well supplied with good first-class ammunition in that caliber, and I feel sure Niedner could assemble me such a rifle if anyone could; but if serious objections, such as poor extractor or erratic ignition, are apt

to be encountered in such a make-up, then that is that. And if I should have to resort to the Martini, are there any firms that have these actions for sale within reach of a workman's pocketbook?—I. H.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen.) A fairly satisfactory extractor to use in the Winchester single-shot action with rimless cartridges was worked out about eighteen years ago, and since then quite a number of .30-06 barrels have been fitted to these actions by experimenters. They have all been failures. You can't breech that action up tight enough for the .30-06 case. You have all the constant troubles that are associated with excessive head space—primers blown out and hammer set to full cock, gas coming back in the eyes, poor ignition, mediocre accuracy, swelled heads on the cases, and difficult extraction. Don't try it. A rimless case is a complete failure with single-shot actions.

I should like to write a book on the use of the .30-06 cartridge in Martini actions. It would open the eyes of many. The accuracy is poor unless an extremely heavy international barrel is used, and even then it is not as good as the Springfield action with the same barrel. All receivers and breech blocks obtained from abroad had to be heat-treated before they could be used. Proper head-spacing for a rimless case is so difficult with the Martini action that it actually costs approximately \$50 to head-space each rifle. Cases fired in these rifles stretched so they can not be reloaded and gotten back in the rifle again.

On the other hand, the Winchester single-shot action handles the .30-40 Krag cartridge perfectly. A rimmed cartridge like this is far better from every point of view than a rimless cartridge; and other things being equal, bullets will shoot more perfectly from it, because perfect ignition can be insured. The rimless case is really a handicap forced on us, because of the necessity of such a cartridge to function properly in the Mauser type of magazine. The .30-06 cartridge shoots well in bolt-action rifles, not because it is a rimless cartridge, but in spite of it. The Niedner Rifle Corporation can fit a fine .30-40 barrel to a suitable Winchester single-shot action, and can throat the barrel the same way that the Springfield is throated, so that you can get fine results with all Springfield bullets, getting 2,550 f. s. with 180-grain bullets, and 2,200 f. s. with 220-grain bullets.

CAST BULLETS IN AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

THE memory of some hot biscuits we had at lunch one day last April still lingers with me, probably due to the fact that I like them and that hot biscuits are a scarce article in this part of the country. It appears that someone up in this section a good many years ago got the idea that eating one or two soft, hot biscuits was almost sure death, and since that time all the biscuits have been allowed to cool off and get more or less hard.

The proponents of reloading for the .45 automatic pistol, including yourself, I believe, advocate the use of a hard mixture for the bullet, and I believe that this idea originated with someone who felt that inasmuch as the service cartridge was loaded with a jacketed bullet, it was necessary that all bullets for this cartridge have a hard exterior.

In the course of monkeying around with the reloading of this cartridge to some extent, I have come to the conclusion that this idea is a fallacy. There is of course no objection to a hard bullet, particularly

if the bullet's diameter is approximately the same as the groove diameter of the barrel, but hardness is not a necessity for good results.

The automatic pistol has less tendency to lead than a revolver, due to the fact that its normal velocity is somewhat lower than the average revolver. A bullet softer than 1-10 tin and lead has more chance to upset and form a good gas check than the harder bullet, and the little polishing that the nose of the bullet gets on being fed into the chamber has absolutely no effect on the shooting. As a matter of fact, there is more excuse for using the harder bullet in a revolver, especially where heavy charges are used, due to the tendency of the bullet to upset between the cylinder and barrel.

For some time I have been using a mixture made up of whatever I dug out of the ground back of the targets, and this mixture has been fairly soft. The results obtained with soft bullets have been entirely satisfactory, and especially so in prewar and war-time barrels, many of which have a groove diameter considerably over the conventional .452 inch of the cast bullet for the automatic pistol. I notice that you always advocate the use of a hard bullet, and I am wondering if you are a victim of the same kind of propaganda that has done us New Englanders out of hot biscuits.—E. N.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). It is quite true that I have advocated the use of a hard mixture in automatic pistols when recommending loads to correspondents, but this is because if very soft mixtures are used there is a tendency for the bullets to batter up somewhat in the magazine. Of course, this varies a great deal with conditions. A man who shoots the cartridges as soon as they are loaded into the magazine, and who uses care in handling them can get away with a soft mixture without trouble, whereas one who loads them in the magazine and carries them for some time will find a tendency for the bullets to deform. Any further ideas along this line will be appreciated.

SECOND LETTER

I THANK you for your last letter, and am glad that there is some real reason for the use of a hard alloy bullet in the .45 auto. pistol. I generally pack my ammunition in cloth bags holding from 100 to 200 rounds each, and in the process of handling the bullets lose the bloom of youth before they are fired. I had never attributed any of this slight battering to any setback in the magazine, and always felt that once cartridges were put into a pistol magazine they were pretty well protected. Certainly, those portions of the bullets that contribute most to their accuracy are protected within the cartridge case.

One thing is certain: a hard alloy bullet is not so apt to be damaged at the base before or during the process of loading as a soft one, and after all, a few ounces of tin or antimony doesn't make very much difference one way or the other with the average hand-loader.

I size all my bullets .452; and by that I mean that that is the diameter of the bullet, and not the number marked on the die, as these cheap dies sometimes vary. In a Colt match barrel of minimum groove (.451) I don't care whether the bullets are hard or soft, but for bullets having a groove diameter very much over .451 I most certainly prefer a soft bullet.

Speaking of automatic pistols, this .38 Super Automatic offers something of a problem in the loading of ammunition, due to the high pressure developed. My ex-

perience with it has been very limited, but I have seen a brand-new gun in good condition repeatedly fail to extract, apparently due to the fact that the cartridge cases were a trifle soft. The cases were upset considerably into that portion of the barrel that is beveled to act as a lead for feeding the cartridge into the chamber, and the extractor would strip off the rim of the case. That, of course, is the fault of that particular lot of ammunition, and not the gun; but at the same time I believe that this cartridge runs pretty close to the line, and that the same ballistics can be obtained with considerably lower pressure by using a properly designed alloy bullet.—E. N.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). I was very glad to receive your letter on the subject of the use of a hard bullet in the .45.

I hope that you will carry out your intention of making experiments on reloading the .38 Super Automatic.

I shall be very much interested in knowing how you come out.

HEAVY LOADS IN REMINGTON AUTO.

I DO QUITE a bit of duck- and goose-hunting, and the shooting is usually all very long range—say 60 yards and over.

This year I am shooting a Remington 12-gauge automatic, 30-inch barrel, full choke, and the latest model.

What brand of shells, such as Super X, Ajax Heavies, etc., and also different sizes of loads, would you suggest shooting in this gun without doing any great amount of harm? Also, would you advise a longer barrel?—G. M. K.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Some of these long-range shells are pretty hard on an automatic, owing to the abruptness with which the barrel is driven back. If your friction ring is working all right, though, and you have no grease on the magazine tube, you ought to get along all right and not hurt the gun. In these progressive loads it can not be pointed out with absolute certainty which make of shell will do the best. Guns have a certain amount of individuality, even though apparently they are bored alike, and you can not tell which shell will do the best until you try it. I suggest that you put up a 4-foot paper target at 60 yards, use No. 6 or No. 5 shot, and see which brand of shells puts the most shot into a 30-inch. selected circle, within the 4-foot square of paper. Any of these shells will shoot hard enough, and it is a matter of which one puts the most shot in the given circle. Don't worry about shot stringing when you target a gun at 60 yards. Only the shot that have been little injured in the bore are going to find their way into a 30-inch circle at 60 yards, and uninjured shot fly in a pretty close group. At 40 yards it is different, and the deformed pellets get into the circle.

REGARDING A CANADIAN HUNTING TRIP

MY FRIEND and I are contemplating a hunting trip after moose and deer. We had thought of New Brunswick, but the location does not make so much difference provided it is not too far away. I would like you to suggest to us some country where we would have an opportunity to use some of our own equipment and woodcraft—some place that is not hunted to death and where we could secure competent guides and get in some good hunting.

We are both familiar with camping, and have complete camping equipment. We have Springfield Sporters and would like you to advise the ammunition most suitable for a trip of this kind. Probably you

could give us the names of some guides whom you know to be reliable, and could furnish us the hunting we are looking for.—J. B. G.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The best hunting country that I know of in New Brunswick is that lying around the head waters of Tobique River. I have an old guide up there whom I know very well, who is extremely reliable and an excellent hunter. His name is Charles A. Barker, address Riley Brook, Victoria County, New Brunswick. He has an excellent line of camps and a splendid deer country. It used to be a very good moose country. Lately, I believe, the moose are very much scarcer, but you can get information on this by writing to him, as he is entirely reliable.

I am inclined to think that for moose, northwestern Ontario is a better locality, although it is no good at all for deer. This is a canoeing country. You hunt from canoes, and you have to go in three or four days from the railroad to get into good country; so it takes a longer time, but it is no more expensive than the New Brunswick trip. I would refer you to Fred Russell, Nakina, Ontario. Nekina is not the hunting locality. This is where Russell lives. He will either get you guides or guide you himself, and the guides with their canoes meet you on the railroad where they think the best locality for hunting is.

STICK TO STANDARD LOADS IN THAT ORPHAN

I PURCHASED a 12-gauge double-barreled gun called the New Era, with "Nitro Hammerless, 4012" stamped on the ridge between the barrels. Could you advise me what gun factory made this gun? It has London twist barrels. Do you think it will damage these barrels to shoot long-range shells, such as Oval and Express powders?—C. G. C.

Answer (by Captain Askins). It is likely this gun was made by one of the factories that sprang up and were long since discontinued. There is no New Era gun factory now that I know of. The twist barrels indicate that the gun was made about thirty years ago, twist being common then.

I'd be content in this gun to shoot standard cartridges and not the long-range kind. You might be taking some chances with those twist barrels. The best load for the gun would be the regular trap cartridges, 3 drams, and 1¼ ounces of shot, or 3½ drams, and 1½ ounces of shot.

ALL MODEL 1917 REVOLVERS BEAR GOVERNMENT MARKS

I WISH to ask if any Colt or Smith & Wesson revolvers, Model 1917, have been sold by the Ordnance Department through the National Rifle Association with the words "United States property" remaining on the pistol, or if it is the practice to stamp out these words prior to sale. Occasionally pistols with these words may be noticed, and it is doubtful whether they have been obtained through authorized purchase or not.—A. W. B.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). A large number of Colt and Smith & Wesson revolvers have been sold through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, with the words "U. S. property" remaining on the gun. In fact, all of the Model 1917 revolvers sold through that office have this mark. It has never been the practice to stamp out or erase this wording before sale.

RIFLES FOR AFRICA

WOULD you kindly tell me whether the .375 Magnum cartridge will kill all game in Central Africa, including rhino and elephant? If not, will you tell me a good cartridge that is not too big, that is good for African big-game hunting?—E. L. F.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). So many experienced hunters and riflemen have hunted in Africa and have left such complete records that we know pretty nearly to a certainty what various rifles will and will not do in that country.

In the hands of a good shot and a cool and experienced hunter, the .375 Magnum rifle is heavy enough for all game in Africa except elephant. For rhino and buffalo, it should be used only with the 300-grain full-jacketed bullet (termed "solid" bullet in England). Such ammunition can be obtained in England.

For antelope on the plains, this rifle is not as good as the .30-06 Springfield, as it can not be shot so accurately at long ranges.

For elephant, nothing less powerful than a double English Cordite elephant rifle shooting a solid bullet of at least .45 caliber, weighing at least 480 grains, with a muzzle velocity of at least 2,100 f. s., is safe or satisfactory.

AMMUNITION FOR THE .45-70 SPRINGFIELD

I RECENTLY purchased from the D. C. M. a caliber-.45-70 Springfield, and before using it I would like a little information regarding it.

What is the safe breech pressure that this action was designed for; and can all the factory-loaded cartridges for this rifle listed in your book, "The American Rifle," be used with safety in it, including the high-velocity and smokeless-powder variety?

What factory-loaded cartridge gives the severest recoil of those you list in the above-mentioned book?

I am especially interested in using the .45-70 500-grain bullet smokeless cartridge.—A. A.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The maximum permissible breech pressure in the .45-caliber Springfield rifle is 25,000 pounds. These rifles are perfectly safe with any .45-70 cartridge loaded with black or low-pressure smokeless powder. They are not safe with the .45-70 cartridges loaded with smokeless powder and known as Hi-Velocity or High Power. Please see the catalogues of the cartridge companies as to the ammunition available. The cartridges loaded with the 500-grain bullet give greater recoil than those loaded with lighter bullets; but the recoil is not enough to bother a trained rifleman.

WANTS VERY ACCURATE .25-CALIBER RIFLE

WHICH .25-caliber rifle do you recommend for 80 per cent target and 20 per cent chuck shooting—extreme accuracy demanded?

From the three calibers—namely, .250-3,000, .25 Roberts, and the special .25-30-06—which has proven to be the most accurate, and which is best suited to the above work? Which is second choice? I am not mentioning the .25 Remington, as Niedner does not chamber a barrel for this caliber. I will hand-load if necessary for accuracy.

The Niedner Rifle Corporation is prepared to make for me the following rifle: Barrel, 24 inches, having same dimensions as that supplied on the Springfield Sporter; action, Remington Model 30 Express bolt,

with either double military or single pull; stock, either the Belding & Mull, Remington New Stock, or a handmade stock by Niedner; scope, Fecker 6X with Fecker precision mounts, using no iron sights; reticule, cross hairs, or picket post.

Please advise the following: For extreme accuracy and at the same time taking into consideration the use to which the gun will be put, which caliber do you suggest, and why? Would you suggest that Niedner make the barrel 24 inches and heavier than I described, or make it 26 inches, and what dimensions, keeping in mind that accuracy comes first? What trigger pull, set, double military or single pull?

After noting my height, weight, etc., will you be kind enough to give stock dimensions that will fit me? This is my sticker, as I do not know just what length, etc., to tell Niedner to make it. Would you suggest a cheek piece, as this rifle is scope-equipped?

Would you stick to the Fecker 6-power, or go to the 8-power; and how do you think the fine cross hairs will work for the 20 per cent chuck-shooting? Shall I specify fine or medium cross hairs?

Friend Coble of Niedner prefers the .250-3,000, a caliber I never really fell for before reading his letters, as in my mind the case does not hold sufficient powder for gilt-edge accuracy, and the .25 Roberts seems about O. K., but no tests seemingly have proved it to be more accurate than the .250-3,000. Also, the .25-30-06 seems to be just a little bit too heavy for what I want it for, but nevertheless accuracy counts.

I do not mind the weight of the gun so much, as we do a lot of our shooting from the car, and I will be quite willing to carry an extra pound or so to gain in accuracy.—N. F. T.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). From a careful analysis of my own experience and that of all other riflemen whom I have talked to or read about, I can not determine that there is any difference whatever in average accuracy between handmade rifles for the .250-3,000, the .25 Roberts, and the .25-30-06 cartridges. There is, of course, difference between individual rifles, but the three sizes will average about the same. The .250-3,000 has the advantage of being able to use factory-loaded ammunition; and that, I think, is a considerable advantage under some circumstances. In reloading, the .25-30-06 cartridges will probably last longer, because they were originally made of better brass. On the other hand, the .25 Roberts is a cartridge which appeals very strongly to a great many men.

The heavier the barrel, the more accurate it is always; but one should not choose a barrel which makes the rifle weigh so much that he trembles when he endeavors to hold it. The maximum weight that the average man who does not shoot all the time can hold without trembling is about 10½ pounds. I should advise a 24- or 26-inch barrel, which will make the complete rifle weigh about that much.

The Remington Model 30 action is all right. I do not believe there is any difference whatever between the stock used on the new Model 30S rifle and the Belding & Mull Special stock. I think they are exactly the same. The pull should certainly be the double military pull. With the single pull, they tried to eliminate the slack from the double military pull. It is impossible to eliminate it all with safety, and what remains always remains as a very disconcerting creep. Ask Niedner to make your trigger pull exactly the same as on Springfield National Match rifles.

The Fecker 6-power telescope is the best glass you can get for woodchuck-shooting. There is nothing else that can touch it. With an 8-power glass, if you focused for 100 yards and removed the parallax for that range, the telescope would be out of focus and would have parallax at 25 to 50 yards. I should say, specify fine cross hairs. They are perfectly all right for woodchuck-shooting.

I am enclosing a memorandum as to stock dimensions. From it, you will see that you should normally require a stock of about the average size—that is, the same as the Belding & Mull Special stock. This, provided that you shoot in anything like the same firing positions that the trained rifleman shoots in.

THE .250 AND THE 7-MM.

AGAIN I wish to take advantage of your kind personal service offered to N. R. A. members and will be very grateful to you for your answers and suggestions.

I have an extra-heavy 24-inch Griffin & Howe barrel in .250-3,000 caliber which is practically new and which I wish to have bored to a 7-mm. Niedner says he will rebore and chamber it to 7-mm. for the sum of \$20. Will a rebore be as accurate and as good all-around job as a new barrel? I understand that Niedner is one of the best barrelmakers in the country. Griffin & Howe say they will fit a new 7-mm. barrel to my action for \$30.

The .250 barrel at present is fitted to a Springfield action, which may seem strange to you. But while the action is a little long for the shell, nevertheless it works beautifully. The stock on the .250 Springfield—Griffin & Howe—is a thing of beauty. I had it made up to conform exactly with your specifications—Whelen cheek piece, butt plate, pistol-grip cap, detachable swivels, sling, water buffalo fore-end cap. It is the most beautifully figured piece of American black walnut I ever saw, and I could not have the stock duplicated for less than \$70.

I have tried out the .250-caliber to my heart's content, and find that it is limited to woodchuck, crow, etc. This caliber is positively too light for deer. So now I am having made up on my above action and stock the Ideal rifle, which is a 7-mm. I believe this is the best all-around caliber to be had for my diversity of shooting—woodchucks, wild turkey, deer, West Virginia black bear, and lots of target-shooting. I expect to replace the target scope with a hunting scope with the latest improved Stoeger mounts. Now be frank with me. Do you or do you not consider the 7-mm. an ideal caliber? I will load practically all of my shells by hand, which I believe is the only way that one can get everything out of a gun which is in it.—C. E. S.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). At the start, let me say that reports from the game fields for the past fifteen years, which I have very carefully collected and collated, show quite conclusively that the .250-3,000 Savage cartridge, particularly the cartridge made by the Western Cartridge Co., with 100-grain open-point bullet, is amply powerful enough for deer, black bear, and sheep. In fact, it is a perfectly splendid cartridge for such game. I just mention this at the start to indicate that I do not believe that for deer it is necessary to change the caliber of your rifle.

The 7-mm. cartridge is, of course, more powerful than the .250-3,000. It is not more accurate. The cartridge made by the Western Cartridge Co. with 175-grain soft-

point bullet is probably as accurate as the .250-3,000. It is a fairly good killing cartridge on the larger game. The cartridge made by the same company with 130-grain open-point bullet is not quite as accurate as the .250-3,000. It is an excellent killing cartridge on deer, but is not a good killer on larger game.

The Niedner Rifle Corporation, Dowagiac, Mich., can satisfactorily rebores your present barrel to 7-mm. They are one of the best barrelmaking firms in the country. Griffin & Howe do not bore their own barrels; but they select excellent barrels and chamber them very well. As a matter of fact, they have Niedner make a number of their barrels.

Either the .250 or the 7-mm. cartridge will work perfectly satisfactorily in a Springfield breech action.

I think in hand-loading you will find that there are relatively few 7-mm. bullets made which are good. I have indicated the value of the Western Cartridge Co. bullets above. The bullets made by the Western Tool & Copper Works, Oakland, Calif., are extremely accurate; but the reports from the game fields show that they do not expand quite enough at the velocities that can be given to them in the 7-mm. cartridge.

GET THE SIX-INCH BARREL

As I was thinking of buying a Colt .38 for a 20-yard and 50-yard target gun, I would like to know which—a 6-inch or 7½-inch barrel—would be the best; which is the best balance, and for target work which would you buy?—E. S.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). For target use I would recommend the .38 Special in the 6-inch barrel.

It balances better than the 7½-inch barrel and in some ways is easier to shoot with. The 7½-inch gun is no more accurate, the only advantage being in the longer sight radius.

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National Rifle Association

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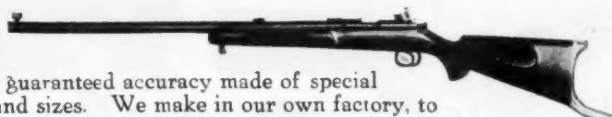
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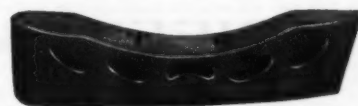


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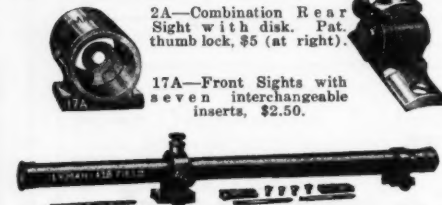
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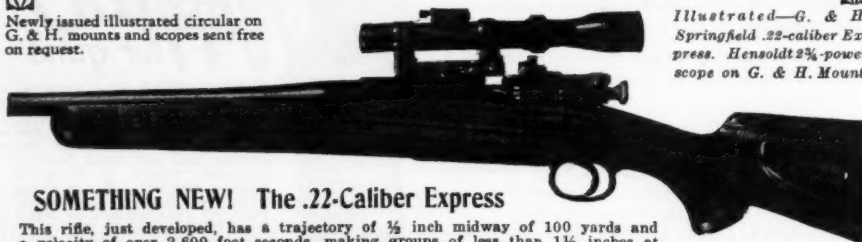
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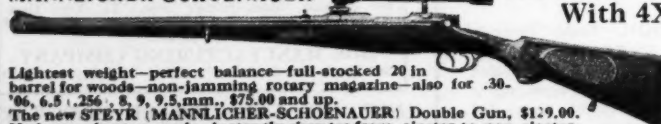
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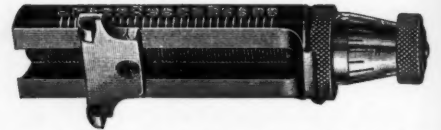
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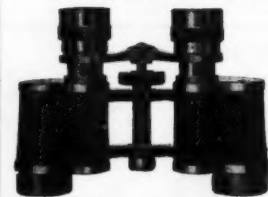
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IN ORIGINAL cases of 5,000 each as issued by the Frankford Arsenal: .30-caliber cast-lead bullets, lubricated and sized, mike about .309, weight about 150 grains. This bullet will make an excellent short-range and rapid-fire practice load in your pet Krag or Springfield at a very small cost. While they last, \$10 per case. Case weighs 100 pounds. S. R. McAlary, P. O. Box 1358, San Antonio, Tex. 7-30

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BISLEY-COLT .38-40, brand-new cylinder and 4 1/2-inch barrel, \$40; extra .32-20 cylinder and 7 1/2 barrel, bluing slightly worn, inside perfect, \$5. Chas. V. Lavan, Leader Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. 7-30

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BEAUTIFUL KRAG, Mannlicher type, Pacific rear sight, ivory front, \$25; Winchester 1897 pump, 12-gauge, \$22.50; Marlin .22 Lever, \$20; Colt .38 Police Positive, \$15. All good condition. **WANT**—25 or .30-06 rifle and gun stock blanks, also books on hunting and gunsmithing. Jim Copeland, Parkdale, Ark. 7-30

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SHARPS-BORCHARDT action, \$10; .22 Maxim silencer, take-apart, \$6; stock and barrel, .30-06 for 54 Winchester, \$5 each. .25-20 Winchester loading tool, \$1.50; Ideal .44 Special and Russian mould, \$2. Belding & Mull unit mount, \$5; Lyman 48, \$7.50; Winchester rear scope mount, \$2.50. Jerry Gebby, 1421 Franklin, Bond Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7-30

TWO IN ONE! Colt single-action .32-20, 7 1/2-inch barrel, with specially built interchangeable cylinder for .32 long Colt. Holfried practice target outfit, marble rod, accessories. Bargain! \$30. Condition! Perfect! J. Mountain, Craigville, Mass. 7-30

.25-21 Stevens No. 44 with mould. Splendid condition, \$20. New .50-100 '86 Winchester, shotgun butt, mould, and 250 cases, \$30. J. V. K. Wagar, Woodland Park, Colo. 7-30

400 1921 NATIONAL MATCH .30-06 cartridges, \$8. J. Davis, Box 87, Media, Pa. 7-30

SPRINGFIELD SPORTER, metal parts practically new, new hand-made French stock, cheekpiece, trap butt plate, \$75; New Fecker 6X scope, with mounts, \$38; new Bardon spotting scope, 33X, \$22; two new Springfield N. R. A. sporter stocks, \$3 each; .32-40 Winchester No. 3 barrel, \$5; two Winchester 52 factory stocks, \$3 each; several fancy Springfield sporter stocks, Winchester 52 sights and other sights. Box 177, Florence, S. C. 7-30

NICE OLD PERCUSSION superposed hunting rifle, fine shape, only that it is a little loose at swivel, \$25; also flint musket, fine shape, \$20; a .44-40 Winchester centennial model, fine shape, \$12. J. G. Dillin, Media, Pa. 7-30

OPTICAL AIRPLANE machine-gun sights, Air Service surplus, new in original cases, 5 ground lenses, size 2 x 24, cost over \$50, \$4 postpaid, money order, or cash. Western Salvage Co., 648 Market, San Diego, Calif. 7-30

21-JEWEL B. W. Raymond Elgin; 21-jewel Bunn Special, Illinois, railroad watches, 20-year cases. Guaranteed to pass inspection on any railroad. Brand new, \$40 each; regular price \$55. L. B. Reiter, Box 884, Ashtabula, Ohio. 7-30

NEW ARMS AT SACRIFICE—Used and antique arms. Specialty, S. A. Colts. Write wants or send stamps for lists. Earl R. Gilbert, 4021 Mandell, Houston, Tex. 7-30

S. & W. MILITARY .38 Special, one 5-inch and one 6-inch; Savage Model 29 rifle, 22 caliber, with Lyman peep; same as new; consider trade for 20-gauge double. R. I. McMains, Kirby, Wyo. 7-30

SAVAGE 99K, \$50. Other restocked guns, bargain prices. **WANT**—N. M. Springfield or Winchester 52. Frank Salisbury, 931 Linden, Waukegan, Ill. 7-30

WINCHESTER 12, 20-gauge, 25-inch, full, like new. Lacey recoil pad, anti-rust rope, box shells, shell vest, canvas case, and cleaning outfit; all for \$35. Jos. Myers, 866 Granite St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-30

PARKER 8-gauge double hammer, box heavy loaded shells, \$25; .30-30 octagon barrel and magazine, complete for take-down 1894 Winchester, nickel-steeled, factory sight, \$10; Savage .22 high-power, like new, take-down case, box cartridges, \$35. N. P. Frayseth, Milan, Minn. 7-30

SPRINGFIELD .22, spotless inside and out, Lyman 17 front, Fecker blocks, \$40. Carleton Meyer, 260 South Broad, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-30

WINCHESTER 12 automatic shotgun, full choke, fine, \$40; Savage 250-3,000 bolt, receiver rear sight, like new, Model 20, \$35; .35-caliber Standard automatic, fine, \$35; Marlin Ballard .22 long-rifle, heavy barrel, scope mounts, peep sight, double set triggers, fine, \$35. Send money orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. P. Frayseth, Milan, Minn. 7-30

WINCHESTER 5-power telescope, complete with mounts, single cross-hair reticule, factory condition, \$35 delivered. No trades. All inquiries answered. T. E. Hoyle, 1019 North 7th, Beatrice, Nebr. 7-30

.38 OFFICIAL POLICE 6-inch, Audley, perfect, \$24; .22 Camp Perry, perfect, \$27; Colt single-action .44 Special, 7 1/2-inch holster, fine, \$24; .38 Smith & Wesson target, fine, \$26. Ezra Carpenter, Owls Head, N. Y. 7-30

SPRINGFIELD National Match, equipped with Lyman 48, also Military rear and O'Hare sight guard, gold bead front, leather sling, extra sporting stock, 150 rounds N. M., \$40. B. F. Morphew, 814 30th St., Sacramento, Calif. 7-30

FOR A GUN DOG and companion, the Springer is the dog. For a pup from hunting stock, write Fox Burns, Saint Marys, Ohio. 7-30

.25-20 WINCHESTER, good condition, \$10. .38-40 Colt Bisley, 5 1/2-inch, fine, \$18; \$45 Colt Smokeless cartridges, \$2 per 100. **WANT**—30-06 and Krag cartridges. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kans. 7-30

ITHACA No. 4 single trap, \$65; W. C. Scott, heavy double ten hammerless, like new, \$65; Ballard Pacific .38-55, fine, \$20; new .45-105 Ballard No. 5 1/2, full length Malcom case, loading tools, \$40; new Peabody-Martini .40-70, mid-range, \$25; C. B. Holden long-range Creedmore, \$20; 14-pound Remington .45-120, double-set trigger, stocked and barreled by Carlos Gove, Denver, \$15; Winchester .45-60 with tools and 500 cartridges, \$10; fancy Remington-Hepburn, .38-55, barrel rough, \$8.50; cartridges, .45-75 and .45-60, \$15 per thousand; 560 caliber .30-03 Government, \$15; 500 6-mm. Lee, \$15. E. K. Ripley, 4401 Alaska St., Seattle, Wash. 7-30

WINCHESTER AUTOMATIC, caliber .32, excellent, \$16; Marlin carbine, .32 special, as new, with case, \$20; Richard high-grade 10-gauge hammer, fine, \$14. C. Loren Seidel, East Grand Rapids, Mich. 7-30

SEVERAL CHARLES DALY 10-bores; Scott, Lefever, Smith, Davenport, 8-bores; Winchester 10 lever; single and double-trap guns; target and high-power rifles, pistols, revolvers. Send 10 cents for printed firearms list. N. P. Frayseth, Milan, Minn. 7-30

FOR QUICK SALE—New Service revolver, .44 S. & W. Special 7 1/2-inch barrel, military sight, practically new, \$30; extra .44-40 cylinder, complete with crane to fit the above revolver in few seconds. \$5. K. T. Gan, 5739 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. 7-30

ONE CASE, 1,200 rounds, .30-06 ball cartridges, Winchester 1918, \$15, f. o. b. St. Louis. Carl Myre, 1023A S. Boyle Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 7-30

250-3,000 SAVAGE BOLT, Model 20, perfect, \$30; Colt .45 auto. with auxiliary .22 barrel and holster, excellent, \$20. Lawrence H. Lapinske, 726 Werle Ave., Wausau, Wis. 7-30

COLT .45 New Service, 7 1/2 inch, adjustable sights, special forward lock on crane, \$15; holster, \$1.50; photo on request. K. H. Munroe, 534 Summit, Pasadena, Calif. 7-30

POSTPAID, fine inletted Krag blanks, ebony tipped forearm, \$10; Whelen pattern checking tool sets, three pieces, \$3; ebony or Vulcanite forearm tip blocks, \$1. For finished stocks, write me. F. O. Robertson, O'Neill, Nebr. 7-30

MANNLICHER-SCHOENAUER, 8-mm. -caliber, perfect condition, \$45; Remington 12-A Model .22 caliber, like new, \$12.50; Orizien 32 automatic pistol, perfect, \$6. James M. Douglas, 4433 N. Rabey, Chicago, Ill. 7-30

WINCHESTER .22 automatic, fair barrel, \$10. Obsolete and second-hand guns. Stamp for list. W. Joseph O'Connor, 1517 1st St., Baker, Oreg. 7-30

FIVE CASES caliber-.30 1906 cartridges, good condition, \$17 each, f. o. b. C. H. Lewis, 213 South Birch, Sapulpa, Okla. 7-30

MALCOLM RIFLE TELESCOPES for hunting and target. Send for catalogue. Malcolm Rifle Telescope Co., Auburn, N. Y. 9-30

FEW HIGH-GRADE used guns for sale. Cash—no trades. Scott-Sauer-Parker. Send stamped addressed envelope for list. Richard Knibloe, 1590 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 7-30

CAMP PERRY pistol, excellent condition; barrel and action perfect, bluing slightly worn, \$22.50; Smith & Wesson .22-32 revolver, Patridge sights, gun-crank condition, special checked trigger and hand-finished action, only fired few times, \$22.50. Send money order. Guns returnable if unsatisfactory. Milford Baker, 609 Atlantic Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-30

WINCHESTER S. S. rifle, 22 W. C. F. 28-inch barrel, pitted, otherwise good condition, 100 cartridges, \$12; Stevens No. 44 .25-21, 28-inch, No. 3 tool, mould, empty shells, fine, \$12. WANT—Krag empty shells. Ray Nelson, Roy, Utah. 7-30

.22 SPRINGFIELD, \$32.50; Colt Woodsman, with holster, \$22.50; "D. W. M." 9-mm. satin-finish, 8-inch Luger, windage and elevation adjustments, \$23.50; all A1. Lewis Raemon, Anniston, Ala. 7-30

CASHMERE "NITRO" ejector, 12-gauge, Whitworth barrels, built to my order, finely finished and engraved, new condition. J. S. Ovington, Marion, Iowa. 7-30

SMITH & WESSON, 1917, new, with 2 clips and 65 cartridges, \$19.50; Mirakel 7X, brand new, case and straps, \$23; no trades; AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, December, 1927 to June, 1930; *Outdoor Life*, last three years; make offer. Geo. Jaffe, 88 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. 7-30

COLT .38 Army Special, 6-inch, fine, \$18.50; Colt .45 single-action Army, 5½-inch, as new, \$17.50; Smith & Wesson .32-20 Military and Police, 6-inch, \$18.50; Colt .41 single-action, 4½-inch, \$10; 9-mm. Luger, 4-inch, \$12.50. Oran Delaney, Greenville, Tex. 7-30

6X MALCOLM Special scope, perfect, \$17; few very fine curly-walnut stock blanks. Stock-making, remodeling. W. M. Stuart, Jr., Washington, Va. 7-30

MARLIN .22, Model 39, barrel, inside and out, excellent; Lyman peep ivory bead and globe front sight, \$17. Boyd DeWald, Pepper St., Muncy, Pa. 7-30

COLT .38 Officers' Model, 7½-inch barrel, A1 shape, with homemade Mexican holster of Spartan goldspat leather and cartridge belt, \$36 complete. H. W. Merriam, 5004 St. Albans Way, Baltimore, Md. 7-30

COLT NEW SERVICE, 44-40, 5½-inch barrel, like new, \$20; Fiala combination pistol and rifle, two pistol barrels, one rifle barrel and stock, perfect, \$15; Colt .45 automatic, shows wear, but barrel and action perfect, \$15; Smith & Wesson .44 Special, Military Model, 6½-inch barrel, like new, \$22.50; Remington, Model 30, Express rifle, 30-06, with sling, new, \$32.50; Savage 99G, perfect, \$25; Winchester 1892 Model, 38-40, fine, \$12.50; Winchester 1897 shotgun, 12-30, full choke, shows wear, barrel and action perfect, \$17.50; Winchester 1897, 12-30, full, brand new, factory grease, \$27.50. WANTED—30-gauge, double Parker single-barrel trap gun; Colt Detective Special, .25 and .32 Colt automatics. James M. Douglas, 4433 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill. 7-30

.30-06 Springfield heavy-barrel, 30-inch, fired less than 150 times, perfect, \$65. R. G. Weidenheim, 4918 N. Damen Ave., Chicago, Ill. 7-30

NEW COLT Officers' Model, .22, hand-made holster, \$35. E. Cosiah, Box 135, Cokeville, Wyo. 7-30

REMINGTON AUTO., 12-28, full choke, in good condition, \$35. Eugene Chamberlin, Romeo, Mich. 7-30

SMITH SPECIALTY Grade, 12-30 double, left 70 per cent, right 65 per cent, single trigger, ventilated rib, ejectors, large fore end, stock 14½ x 11/16 x 2, like new, shot less than 500 times. Cost \$200, take \$125. W. Parr, 30 S. Waller Ave., Chicago, Ill. 7-30

SPRINGFIELD with Lyman micrometer sight, makes 4-inch groups, 200 yards, \$28. Prepaid. Edwin Neff, South Orange Grove, Pasadena, Calif. 7-30

SELL OR TRADE

NEW MODEL 52 WINCHESTER, perfect inside, stock marred; 45-pound long target bow, from matched billets, finest selected Oregon yew; hand-made by expert bowyer, Lewis; cost \$50. WANT—Perfect .30-06 Sporter and Woodsman or Reisinger. Dr. Morgan, Moro, Oreg. 7-30

MARLIN 27 .25-20, very fine peep sights. WANT—Lyman 5A or sell for about \$25. Lester Agre, Sacred Heart, Minn. 7-30

REMINGTON Model 24 autoloading, new, Lyman sights; 12-gauge Baker hammer twist, steel barrel; Winchester .351 autoloading, new. WANT—22 Colt Woodsman, Zeiss binocular, 38 Super Colt, Zeiss or Hensoldt rifle scope. Albert Pikor, Franklin, N. H. 7-30

ONE SINGLE-ACTION COLT, 4½-inch barrel, good condition, belt, holster, cartridges, \$15, or trade. D. Drumbore, 210 Carbon St., Lehigh, Pa. 7-30

.270 WINCHESTER, new, cost \$48, sell \$34. TRADE for 250 Savage or 25 Remington, Model 30, bolt with adjusted trigger, condition like new. Arthur L. Watson, 711 South 3rd Ave., Pocatello, Idaho. 7-30

WE BUY, SELL, TRADE guns, rifles, revolvers, cameras, binoculars, fishing tackle, musical instruments, outboard motors, boats, canoes, motion-picture machines, etc. Colt Camp Perry, .22 caliber, new, \$33.50; S. & W. 22-32 target, like new, \$27.50; genuine Mauser 8-mm. sporting rifle, full stock, 24-inch barrel, cheek piece, regular \$125, new, \$75; Newton, caliber .256, with Lyman 48 rear, good condition, \$40; Winchester, Model 54, caliber .270, with Lyman 48 sight, like new, \$45; Heddon 3AB reel, regular \$10.50, \$4.25. Wanger's, 522 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-30

MARLIN 39, .22 high-power, Colt .32-20 single-action, new, \$25; camera; Aubrey 12-gauge double hammerless, 410 loading tools. Geo. Wisecarver, Grinnell, Iowa. 7-30

FOUR RUSSIAN SPORTERS—Pistol grip, fore end checked, high comb, cheek piece, recoil pad, special aperture sights and safety, shortened barrel, remodeled bolt handle. Reasonable or trade. Write Carl J. Luft, Malden, Wash. 7-30

41 BISLEY Model Colt. WANT—Old violins or what! Also have fine saxophone, 17-Jewel Waltham, cap-lock rifles, police pups and mother dog; finishing reel outfit. Chas. Pickel, Kingston, Tenn. 7-30

50 OLD MANY GUNS ALIKE. Will sell or trade. TOO many guns and 25 modern guns. WANT—250, 3,000 barrel. J. L. Longoria, Flatonia, Tex. 7-30

COLT ARMY Special .32-20, 5-inch barrel, factory condition, for \$23, or .22-32 Smith & Wesson target, same condition. Orton J. Jensen, 412 N. Tejon, Colorado Springs, Colo. 7-30

ITHACA 12, No. 3, new model, factory condition, gun and case; cost \$92.50, sell \$60. Would take in trade one .45 new Service target or .38 Super auto. Roy Sutton, Box 6, Oak Park Sta., Flint, Mich. 7-30

TEN-GAUGE REMINGTON Special trap, 32-inch barrels, fine recoil butt, \$85. Consider trade for E. Flat alto Conn or Buescher saxophone. F. E. Hewitt, Grinnell, Iowa. 7-30

TRADE

COLT NEW SERVICE .45, new condition, 7½-inch. Smith & Wesson .45, Model 1917, new. WANT—Winchester Model 57. Geo. W. Pierce, Gunsmith, 207 East Maple, Glendale, Calif. 7-30

.30-03 SERVICE SPRINGFIELD, as issued, in perfect condition, for Springfield M1 .22 or Winchester 52. Will pay difference. W. L. Humphrey, Jr., Round Hill, Va. 7-30

WINCHESTER 25-20 W. C. F. Model 1892, O. K., for auto. Woodsman, new. V. Celli, 546 River St., Mattapan, Mass. 7-30

NEW 52 Hart trigger, Lyman sights, for new Springfield .22, Lyman sights or sell, \$50. L. C. Turner, 713 E. Powell, Fort Worth, Tex. 7-30

TRADE YOUR GUN OR PISTOL for a 16-mm. movie camera, projector, or kodak. Especially want African double rifle. Sport Shop, Yoncalla, Oreg. 7-30

L. C. SMITH HAMMER 10-32, special style Marlin 30-30, Smith & Wesson .44 Russian; H. & R. .22 special; .32 Premier. WANT—Perfect Krag Sporter, .24-26, Colt Woodsman, and S. A. .44-45, 97 pump, full. Will pay difference on guns of higher value. H. Clark Heath, Rochelle, Ill. 7-30

WINCHESTER, Model 54, .30-06, never fired. WANT—Good grade 12 double; must be perfect. Guy R. Kitchen, Bloomsburg, Pa. 7-30

WANTED

WE ARE endeavoring to create a library for the National Rifle Association. Rare books upon subjects pertaining to the rifle, pistol, revolver, and shotgun are desired. If you have one or more books which you are willing to donate for this purpose, write us, giving name of book and author.

WANT—TELESCOPE, 3X Fecker preferred; also mounts for Springfield or Mannlicher-Schoenauer. Geo. E. Lockwood, 8 West Liberty, Savannah, Ga. 7-30

WANT—4 x 5 Graflex and Brunton compass; cash or swap guns. Box 10, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 7-30

WANT—Henry rifle; also lock 4½-inch long, for Kentucky flintlock rifle. Daniel Chase, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 186, Newport, R. I. 7-30

WANT—One-pound heavy edging Swiss hobnails. Chas. Wise, Jr., 7516 Teasdale Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 7-30

WANTED—Colt or equivalent American cap-and-ball, muzzle-loading revolvers stamped as made by Samuel Colt Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Paterson, N. J., or by other American makers. If you have any, write giving full descriptions, markings, condition of finish, and price. Will pay cash or trade for other antique arms. If preferred, McMurdo Silver, 6401 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill. 4-31

WANT—30-06, Model 1895, Winchester rifle, in perfect condition. M. H. Goode, 1303 W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex. 7-30

WANT—To buy or trade for high-grade marine glass. What have you? Box 544, Austin, Tex. 7-30

WANT—Certain American firearms made before 1876. You may have one or more I require. Please advise. S. H. Croft, "Collector," Cynwyd, Pa. 1-31

FOR CASH—Reising .22 automatic pistol. Let me know condition and price. D. S. Brown, 210 West 70th St., New York, N. Y. 7-30

WANT—10X Fecker scope with mounts, 1½ objective. Please state price and condition. J. E. Taylor, 225 N. Cliff St., Butler, Pa. 7-30

GIFTS of rifles, pistols, and revolvers are desired for display at the office of the National Rifle Association. History of the arm should be given as duplicates are not wanted. The assistance of all shooters is solicited in order to make this collection the most unique in the country.

WANT—Barrel in .25-20 single-shot, to fit Stevens rifle with 44½ action. Must be in good condition. What have you? W. B. Kittle, Philippi, W. Va. 7-30

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SPORTSMEN—Write for bargain, fishing tackle, gold, tennis, guns, sports catalogue. Western Sporting Good Co., 584 East Burnside, Portland, Oreg. 7-30

OUTDOOR LIFE AND RECREATION combines in a single magazine the most popular features of two great publications—*Outdoor Life* and *Outdoor Recreation*. Published at Denver by John A. McGuire, the new combination is continuing the traditions of *Outdoor Life* and offering an even larger proportion of stories and articles on big-game hunting and rifle-shooting. The great Gun and Ammunition department is divided between Colonel Whelen, in charge of the Rifle and Pistol section, and Chas. Askins, on the shotgun. The new magazine is considerably larger than either of the two publications which have been combined and the increased space is permitting a far wider variety of gun and hunting material in every issue. The price of the new publication is twenty-five cents a copy, \$2.50 a year—the lowest price at which any outdoor magazine of equal size can be secured. As a special get-acquainted offer to readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, a trial five issues will be sent for \$1. *Outdoor Life* and *Recreation*, 1802 Curtis St., Denver, Colo. 7-30

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(Continued on next page)

I AM EQUIPPED to alter single-shot .22-caliber rim-fire rifles with strong actions and good barrels to handle the .22 center-fire cartridge, as described by Captain Wotkyn's article in the June issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Prices reasonable. R. B. Richardson, gunsmith, Medical Lake, Wash. 7-30

GUN-RE STOCKING, plain or fancy, beaver-tail forearm. Prices reasonable. J. C. Denham, 8 Spring St., Xenia, Ohio. 1-31

HAVE YOUR KRAG REBUILT. Krag, Russians, and Springfields rebuilt into sporters. Gun repairing, restocking, stocks refinished, checkering; prices reasonable. H. E. Henshaw, 7446 Monticello St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 7-30



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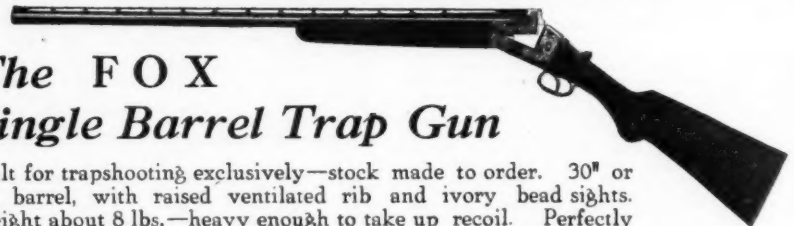
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Shooting here but a long series of remarkably good scores ranging from a 92 to a possible. Only consistently good shooting plus consistently good ammunition could do it.

* * *

U. S. is the recognized symbol of quality not only for pistol and revolver ammunition but for a complete line of rifle cartridges as well, including the U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s, famous for target and field; the new U. S. Copperheads, non-corrosive, rim-fire .22's with coppered bullets in Short, Long and Long Rifle, Improved .30-30's and other big game metallics.

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CAPTAIN Frank Campbell of the Denver (Colorado) Police Department and the type of special police practice target upon which his year's score of 1146x1200 was made. This target is for use at 50 feet, having approximately the same appearance and scoring value as the Standard American 50 yard pistol target as used at 25 yards for police firing. All of Captain Campbell's scores were made at 20 yards.

Captain Campbell's Scores

Oct. 1928—Sept. 1929
inclusive

Oct. 1928	98x100
Nov. 1928	96x100
Dec. 1928	96x100
Jan. 1929	96x100
Feb. 1929	94x100
Mar. 1929	96x100
Apr. 1929	94x100
May 1929	94x100
June 1929	94x100
July 1929	92x100
Aug. 1929	100x100
Sept. 1929	96x100

12 Months 1146x1200

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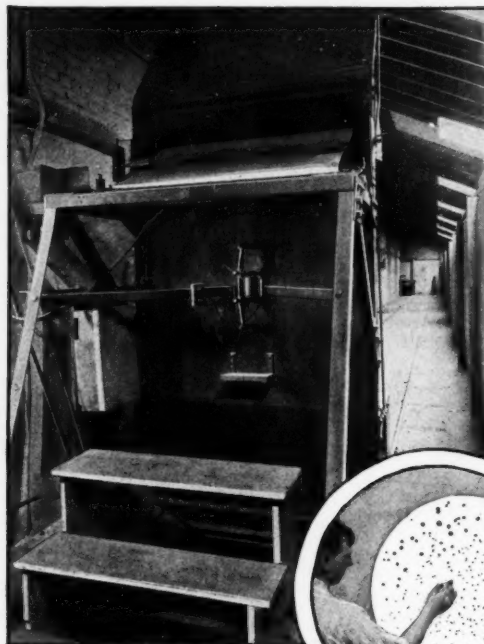


Ammunition

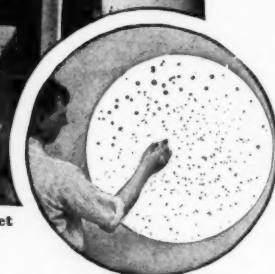
NO. 7 OF A SERIES OF TALKS ON AMMUNITION QUALITY



(A) Front View of a Shotgun Target



(B) Rear View of a Shotgun Target



(C) Pattern Distribution or Counting the Pattern

Efficiency

THE shooter is not only interested in the velocity, penetration and safety of his shotgun ammunition, but he is equally interested in the manner in which the shot pellets are distributed when they strike the target, whether it be game or clay birds.

This distribution is called the "pattern," and to accomplish the best results, this pattern should be even and uniform as in the illustration "C." Patterns are measured at Brandywine Laboratory by means of a target as shown in illustration "A," where the shot pellets penetrate a sheet of paper suspended directly in front of a steel plate. The back of the target is shown in illustration "B," where it will be noted that an electrical make-and-break contact is attached to the middle of the plate and which serves to

measure the velocity simultaneously with the registration of the pattern.

The paper is then removed and the number of pellets counted by drawing a 30-inch circle whose center is the point of aim. In addition to the count, special attention is paid to the uniformity of distribution. A pattern unevenly distributed would allow of misses because there would be many gaps which would provide safety areas through which the live or inanimate target might escape.

A full choke gun should shoot 70% of its shot charge in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards and a true cylinder bore will not do better than 40%. Various modifications of the boring at the muzzle will come between these limits.

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